



T H E
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N U M B. V.

From *August 15*, to *September 15*, 1756.



THE different accounts that have been given of the late engagement in the *Mediterranean* makes an authentic representation of it necessary. We were favour'd by a gentleman in a high station in the fleet with a Drawing taken in the time of action; who likewise had an opportunity of observing all the signals made by the *English* admiral; these curious particulars cannot fail of recommending themselves to the notice of the public at a time when people have little else but conjecture to form their judgment upon.

EXPLANATION of the PLATE,
and of the SIGNALS given by the
English Admiral, taken by an Officer on
board the FLEET.

Wednesday, May 19, 1756, wind in the N. W. qr. at 11 A. M. the Phenix, which was a-head of the fleet, made the signal for seeing a fleet in the S. E. which proved to be 16 sail of French men of war.

At 45 min. after 11 the admiral made the signal for the whole fleet to chace to the S. E.

Thursday, May 20, at 50 min. after 12, P. M. the admiral made the signal to speak to the rear-admiral.

At 2 the admiral made the signal for the fleet to draw into the line of battle a-head, at 2 cables length asunder.

At 5 the Admiral made the signal for the lieutenants of the Kingston (1) and Lancaster. (11)

At 6 the signal for the van of the fleet to fill and stand on.

At 7 the signal to tack, ditto tackt westward, the wind at S. by W.

At 45 min. after 11 the signal to tack, ditto tackt to the eastward.

At half an hour past 5, A. M. the admiral made the Princess Louisa's (6) signal to chace to the N. E. seeing 3 small sail in that quarter.

At 50 min. after 5, A. M. the admiral

made the signal for the rear admiral to send ships to chace to the N. E. which were the Captain (9) and Defiance. (13)

At 6 the signal to tack, ditto tackt to the westward.

Ditto the admiral made the signal to speak with the Dolphin. (14)

At 20 min. after 6, A. M. the admiral made the signal for ships chacing in the N. W. to come into the fleet; and soon hauled that down, and made the signal for all cruizers (which was repeated several times) and the rear-admiral made the signal for ships chacing to the N. E. to join the fleet.

At half an hour past 6, A. M. the Trident (5) made the signal for seeing a fleet.

Ditto saw a fleet in the S. E. distant about 4 or 5 leagues.

At 7, A. M. the Defiance's (13) signal was made; and, at half an hour past 8, the Schooner's signal was made.

At 10, A. M. the admiral made the signal to tack, ditto tackt S. E. the wind at S. W. by S.

At 10 min. after 10 the admiral made the signal for the line of battle a-head, at half cable's length asunder.

At 10 min. after 11 the admiral made the signal for the van of the fleet to fill and stand on.

Friday, May 21, the wind S. S. W. at half an hour past P. M. the admiral made the signal for the sternmost and leewardmost ships to tack first.

At 35 min. after 1 that signal was hauled down, and the signal made for the whole fleet to tack together; the fleet being then in a regular line of battle a-head, at the distance agreeable to signals, immediately tackt together to the N. W. and formed as regular a line as possible.

At 50 min. after 1 the fleet being then upon their larboard tacks (the enemy upon the same) the admiral made the signal for the van of the fleet to lead more to starboard.

At 20. min. after 2 the admiral made the signal to engage.

At 26 min. after 2 the French began
G g to

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to fire at the van of our fleet, which was soon returned by them, and the action was brought on.

At about 33 min. after 2 the Intrepid (8) lost her fore-topmast, which rendered her incapable of keeping the line; and obliged the Revenge (7) to lay all her sails a back, for fear of being a-board her, or interrupting of her fire, which obliged all the rear of the fleet to do the same.

At 40 min. after 2, P. M. the admiral made the signal for the Deptford (2) to fill and stand on, which was the next ship in the rear of the Culloden (3) in the line of battle.

At 3, P. M. the admiral made the signal for the van of the fleet to shorten sail.

At half an hour past 3 the admiral made the signal for the van of the fleet to fill and stand on.

At 4, P. M. the admiral made the signal for the rear of the fleet to make more sail, and close the line (the Culloden being then in her proper station) at which time she fired what guns she could bring to bear on the enemy. Two ships of the rear of the enemy's fleet (A B) then bore away to leeward, and soon after a third (C) did the same; after they had bore away, we observed the French admiral to fire several shots to leeward to bring them to.

About the time the 3d of the enemy's ships bore away, the admiral sent an officer to the Culloden, directing that she should make sail, and engage the sternmost ship of the enemy's fleet. Upon which she made sail with the utmost expedition to (D): but when her sails were set, the admiral threw out her signal, and hailed her to keep her former station. Upon which she shortened sail, and got into her station. (3)

At 15 min. after 4 the admiral made the Chesterfield's (17) signal to stay by the Intrepid, (8) who was disabled and thrown out of the line.

At half an hour past 5, P. M. the admiral made the signal for the rear of the fleet to lay their head-sails to the mast.

At 6 the admiral made the signal for the van of the fleet to fill and stand on; at which time the van of the enemy's fleet bore away, in order to join their ships to leeward, and form the line again.

At 15 min. after 6, P. M. the admiral made the signal for the headmost and weathermost ships to tack.

At 25 min. after 6 the admiral made the signal for these ships leading on the larboard tack (the tack the enemy were engaged in) to lead on the starboard tack.

At 45 min. after 7 the fleet not having tackt agreeable to signal, the admiral repeated it, ditto tackt to the S. W.

At 8 min. after 8 the admiral made the signal to bring to, ditto brought to.

ENGLISH FLEET.

Ships.	Captains.	Guns.
1 Kingston	Parry	60
2 Deptford	Amburst	48
3 Culloden	Ward	74
4 Ramillies	Adm. Byng Gardiner	90
5 Trident	Durell	64
6 Princess Louisa	Noel	58
7 Revenge	Cornwall	64
8 Intrepid	Young	64
9 Captain	Catsford	64
10 Buckingham	Adm. West Everett	68
11 Lancaster	Edgecombe	66
12 Portland	Baird	50
13 Defiance	Andrews	60

FRIGATES.

14 Dolphin		24
15 Phenix	Hervey	24
16 Experiment	Gilchrist	20
17 Chesterfield	Lloyd	40

FRENCH FLEET.

Ships.	Captains.	Guns.
a Le Sage	Duruen	64
b Le Content.	Sabran	64
c L'Hippopotame	Rochemaure	64
d Le Redoutable	Glandevies Chef d'Escadre	74
e Le Triton	Mercier	64
f Le Guerrier	La Brosse	74
g Le Foudroyant	La Galissonniere	80
h Le Temeraire	Beaumont	74
i Le Lion	St. Agnan	64
k La Couronne	La Clu, Chef d'Escadre	74
l Le Fier	D'Herville	54
m L'Orphee	Raimondis	64

FRIGATES.

n La Junon	Beaufier	46
o La Rose	Costebelle	36
p La Nymphe	Callian	24
q La Topaze	Carne	36
r La Gracieuse	Marquizan	24

A, B, C, three of the enemy's ships which first bore away to leeward. D, the advanced station of the Culloden, when signals were made for her to return to her former station. E, F, G, H, I, K, shew the advanced station of the van under Admiral West in the engagement.

An Account of the Trial of General F-WKE having been published in the Gentleman's Magazine and his Defence being given more completely in the New Uni-

Universal Magazine, we have copied them. As the writer in the Gentleman's Magazine professes to give the narrative only from Memory, we have endeavoured by diligent enquiry to supply his deficiencies, and hope that by the instruction of another Gentleman, who was likewise at the trial, we have rectified his account, which we must however allow, to be more accurate than could be expected, and that we have been able to add but very little to it; the defence is, as we are informed, very near such as was read in the Court.

The members being sworn, viz.

Gen. Sir Rob. Rich, pres.	Lt Ge Ld de la Warr
Gen. Sir John Ligonier	Lt Gen. Charles D. of
Lt Gen. Hawley	Marlborough
Lt Gen. Ld Cadogan	Lt Gen. Wolfe
Lieut Gen. Guise.	Lt G Cholmondeley
Lieut Gen. Onslow	Major Gen Lascelles
Lieut G. Pulney	Major G. Bockland
Lieut G. Husk	Major G. Ld George
Lieut G. Campbell	Beaucklerk.

The court was opened by the judge advocate in two or three round sentences, importing, that he was by his place to appear as prosecutor, and that he was sorry for the occasion. To which the prisoner replied, with professions of his fidelity to his majesty, of the great misfortune he esteemed it to appear in that manner before the court; and of his concern, lest the honour of his profession should be hurt thro' his means. Then the lieut. General's commission, as governor of Gibraltar, was read, but was made no use of, nor once mentioned afterwards during the whole trial.

The judge advocate then read the three following letters:

To Lieut. Gen. F-wke, or, in his Absence to the Commander in chief in his Majesty's Garrison of Gibraltar.

SIR, War-Office, March 21, 1756.

I AM commanded to acquaint you, that it is his majesty's pleasure, that you receive into your garrison Ld Robert Bertie's regiment to do duty there; and (a) in case you shall apprehend, that the French threaten to make any attempt upon his majesty's island of Minorca, it is his majesty's pleasure, that you make a detachment out of the troops in your garrison, equal to a battalion, to be commanded by a lieutenant and major, such lieutenant and major to be the eldest in your garrison, to be put on board the

(a) This passage was rather thus, In case you shall apprehend that the French intend to invade the island of Minorca.

fleet for the relief of Minorca, at the disposition of the admiral. (b)

I am, your humble Servant, B.
To Lieut. General F-wke, or, in his Absence to the Commander in chief at Gibraltar.

SIR, War-Office, March 28, 1756.

I AM commanded to acquaint you, that it is his majesty's pleasure, in case you shall apprehend, that the French threaten an attempt upon Minorca, that you make a detachment from the troops in your garrison equal to a battalion, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel and major for the relief of that place, to be put on board the fleet at the disposition of the admiral; such lieut-col. and major to be the eldest in your garrison. (c)

To Lieut. Gen. F-wke, or, in his Absence to the Commander in chief in his Majesty's Garrison in Gibraltar.

SIR, War-Office, April 1, 1756.

IT is his majesty's pleasure that you receive into your garrison the women and children belonging to Lord Robert Bertie's regiment.

The secretary at war being sworn proved the orders.

Judge Advocate.] I suppose that the Lieut. General, in his defence, will call for the minutes of the council of war held at Gibraltar, and therefore I do not read them.

Prisoner.] I have prepared my defence in writing, and desire that the judge advocate may read it.

Court.] Would you not examine the secretary of war now he is here?

Lieut. Gen. F-wke.] I desire my defence may be read now, and hope his Lordship will give me leave to ask him such questions as I shall think proper hereafter.

Sec. at War.] I shall stay in court as long as this trial is depending, and shall answer all questions which make for the Lieutenant General with more pleasure than those which make against him.

Prisoner's defence was read. ' That he received these three letters together by the same hand, and must therefore take them together. That his orders were confused at least, if not contradictory: That if they were confused then he could not know when he had executed them; and if they were contradictory, they could not be executed at all.'

Lieut. General F-wke then asked the

(b) This letter ended thus. As the admiral commanding in chief shall think expedient, and will carry to the relief of the said island.

(c) This letter concluded as the first.

secretary at war, Did not your lordship apprehend, that the second letter of the 28th superceded the first of the 21st?

Sec. at war.] I did apprehend so.

Lieut. Gen. F-wke.] Should it not have been mentioned then in your Lordship's second letter, that the first was superceded?

Sec. at war.] I did not know that the first letter had gone, otherwise I might have said in my second letter, *notwithstanding my former orders.*

(d) *Lt. Gen. F-wke.*] That word *notwithstanding* would have saved an infinite deal of trouble: But is it not the custom of your office, when second orders are intended to supercede the first, to mention that they do so?

Sec. at war.] I had then been but about four months in my office in the case of another * officer's orders, where the first was gone away by a former messenger, and the second order, superceding it, was to be sent by another messenger: in that case, I remember I did say in my second letter, *notwithstanding your former orders*; but in this case I did not advert to that circumstance, as I knew that all my letters were to be carried by the same hand, and to go together.

Lieut. Gen. F-wke.] Your Lordship has sat at another board; was it not the custom there?

Sec. at war.] I cannot say any thing of what passed at that board.

Court.] Did your lordship send those letters yourself?

Sec. at war.] I did not send the letters myself, I wrote them and deliver'd them to the charge of my secondary; (e) he is here or at the War-office to answer to what the court may desire to know on that head.

(f) Mr. *Sherwood* was sworn by the judge advocate, and asked what he had done with the letters?

(d) Would to God you had, my Lord, that word would have saved an infinite deal of trouble to those gentlemen as well as to me the horror of being accused before such a numerous assembly of my brother officers, of a crime which my soul abhors, that of disobeying his majesty, and betraying my country. * Name forgot.

(e) Here Mr. *F-wke* asked the court whether he might not have leave to examine the deputy, the court answered if Mr. *Sherwood* be in court let him be called. He was called but did not answer. The judge advocate then said, he is not in court, but I dare say he is just by in his office, if the court will give me leave I will send for him. Mr. *Sherwood* appeared so soon that he must have been nearer than his office.

(f) This was not said.

Sherwood.] I deliver'd the first letter, under a flying seal, to Gen. *Stewart*, while he was in town. I sent the second letter under a flying seal inclosed, to General *Stewart* at *Portsmouth*; and the third in the same manner. I delivered the first letter into the General's own hand. He set out for *Portsmouth* the 25th, and I gave it him the 24th. (g) They all know how that letter came to go.

The judge advocate then went on with reading the prisoner's defence.

'My orders being confused and contradictory, I called a council of war, not to deliberate whether I should obey my orders or not, but only to take their sense what was the meaning of them.'

Lieutenant Gen. *F-wke* then urged, and frequently repeated it during his trial, That his orders were not absolute, but discretionary; and that the execution of them was left to his and Mr. *Byng*'s judgment; and, to prove that the secretary at war did not himself think, for a long time after the sending them, that those orders were absolute, he produced a letter of his, wrote the 12th of *May*, which he desired might be read.

Judge advocate.] To Lt. Gen. *F-wke*, or the Commander in chief at *Gibraltar*.
SIR, War-Office, May 12, 1756.

I Wrote to you by Gen. *Stewart*: If that order is not complied with,---

Lt Gen. F-wke.] How could his Lordship write, if that order has not been complied with, if he had thought it an absolute order and not discretionary?

Judge advocate goes on reading.
If that order has not been complied with, then you are now to make a detachment of 700 men out of your own regiment, and *Guise's*, and also another detachment out of *Poultney's* and *Panmure's* regiments and send them on board the fleet for the relief of *Mahon*. But if that order has been complied with, then you are to make only one detachment of 700 men, to be commanded by another lieut.-col. and major, and to send it to *Mahon*. And you are also to detain all such empty vessels as shall come into your harbour, and keep them in readiness for any farther transportation of troops. I have also his

(g) Mr. *F-wke* then asked Mr. *Sherwood* the same question as he had before asked lord *B*—, whether in the second orders, the words *notwithstanding the former orders* were not always used. He answered with some hesitation—yes—to be sure it always has been the custom of the office—He spoke with confusion.

Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's commands to desire that you will keep your garrison as alert as possible during this critical time, and see that they strictly perform their duty, taking care, however, not to fatigue your garrison. (b) B.

Sec. at war.] The fittest person to explain that letter, I should think, is its author. But I must first observe, that this letter expressly supposes, that the orders sent in my former letters were absolute, and not discretionary.

Here his Lordship was stopped short by a doubt being made by the court, whether he could be regularly admitted to explain that letter.

Lieut. Gen. F---ke.] The letter is very plain in itself, and does not need any explanation.

President.] Every gentleman has a right to explain his own letter.

Court.] If we are some of us of opinion that his lordship has a right to explain his letter; and others that he has not; then we must clear the court, and debate that matter among ourselves.

Sec. at war] I thought that it had been strictly regular for me to explain that letter; but if any one member of the court has any doubt about the regularity of it, that is alone of sufficient weight with me to make me decline giving any farther explanation of it.

Lieut. Gen. F---ke then said, that he had offered to make the detachment if Mr. B---g thought it necessary, in the hearing of Mr. West.

Mr. West being sworn, Lt. gen. F---ke addressing himself to him, "(i) You remember, Sir, after the council of war was over, I came out of the cockpit, and went to Mr. B---g in the state-room, and said, well, Sir, I have shewn you the resolutions of our council of war, and you have read them; but, notwithstanding that, I will make the detachment if you think it necessary."

Adm. West.] I do not remember that you shewed the minutes, or that Mr. B---g read them; but I do remember that there was something passed on that head, but

(b) The letter ended thus, And to give such other assistance as may be in your power for the relief of *Minorca*, taking care not to endanger your own garrison.

(i) Rather thus, You remember that after the council was over, I came on board the *Ramillies*, and met Mr. B---g in the state-room, and read to him the resolutions of the council of war, and said, notwithstanding this, if you think it for his majesty's service, I will upon my own authority venture to give you the men.

I rather apprehended it to be loose talk than business. You offered to make the detachment if he thought it necessary; and he said, I don't believe it will be wanted, or I don't think it necessary.---But, to do the admiral justice, I do not apprehend that he thought himself bound to give an answer to that question.

The judge advocate then read the remaining part of the lieutenant general's defence.

"The whole number which I had then in garrison was but 2700 men. I had spared to Mr *Edgecombe's* ships 230, which with forty of my men which he had left in *St. Philip's* made 270. The ordinary duty of the garrison required in workmen and guards 800 men, so that I had then only 130 men more than three reliefs. If I had made the detachment of a battalion, and put it on board the fleet, I should not then have had much more than two reliefs, and this (k) at a time when I believed the place was in danger of being attacked, for good reasons, which I don't think myself at liberty to mention."

The lieut. gen. then returned to his first plea, of the doubtfulness of his orders, and said, I know very well that my duty did not allow me to hold a council of war, to deliberate about the obeying of my orders, and therefore I called it only for their help in understanding of them.

Court.] Don't you read the minutes of the council of war?

The judge advocate then read, *General F---ke's letter to the secretary of war, dated at Gibraltar, about the 6th of May, 1756.*

My LORD,

"I Have the honour of your three letters; upon the receipt of them, I called a council of war, to consider of the state of his majesty's forts and garrisons in the *Mediterranean*; and, it appearing to us that the sending a detachment equal to a battalion would be an ineffectual relief to *Minorca*, and a weakening of this garrison, we have determined it to be not for his majesty's service to make the detachment.

"Inclos'd are the minutes of the council of war."

The judge adv. then read the minutes.

"At a council of war held at *Gibraltar*,

(k) General F---ke then addressed Sir *Robert Rich*, and said, If I had sent those battalions, I should have had only two reliefs, and I appeal to you, sir, who know the state of *Gibraltar*, what would then have been the condition of a garrison of four miles extent.

May

" May 1756, the three last letters of the
" secretary of war were read, and are as
" follows :"

[Here followed the three above-mentioned letters of the 21st and 28th of March, and 1st of April. The orders of the admiralty to Adm. Byng were also read, and are as follows:]

S I R,

" I T being his majesty pleasure that
" lord Robert Bertie's regiment do serve
" on board your fleet, to do duty there;
" and his majesty having issued orders by
" the secretary of war to general F---ke,
" to make a detachment equal to a bat-
" talion, from his garrison, for the relief
" of *Minorca*; you are to conform your-
" self to the said orders, and to carry that
" detachment on board your fleet, and
" land them at *Minorca*. And in case,
" upon conference had with general *Blake-*
" *ney*, he shall think it necessary, you shall
" then land lord Robert Bertie's regiment
" also at *Mahon*, from on board your fleet.

" Signed &c. A---N.

" Upon account of the alteration of
" circumstances which have arisen since
" the date of the above letter, we having
" received undoubted intelligence of the
" French army being actually landed in
" *Minorca*, to the number of from 13 to
" 16000 men; and a French fleet being
" stationed before the harbour, of 16
" ships, 12 of which are of great force.
" That the sending a detachment equal to
" a battalion from hence, will be an in-
" effective supply for the relief of the
" place, and the dispossessing the French
" from the island; and will be a weaken-
" ing of this garrison. And it appearing
" to us to be the opinion of the engineer,
" who is best acquainted with the place,
" and of such other officers of this gar-
" rison who have been at *Mahon*, that the
" troops cannot be landed, or at least not
" without great difficulty, unless the
" French fleet could be dispossessed from
" their station; and lieut. gen. F---ke ha-
" ving already consented to spare from
" this garrison 140 men, to serve on board
" Mr. Edgcombe's ships, to supply the
" place of a like number which he left at
" *Mahon*; and it appearing to us that the
" French fleet is at least equal, if not su-
" perior to the English; it is therefore re-
" solved, that it is not for his majesty's
" service to make such a detachment; be-
" cause, in case of the English fleet's meet-
" ing any disgrace from the French, this
" garrison will then be weakened, and may
" be endangered, through the want of
" such detachment."

Signed lieut. gen. F---ke, Stewart, Effing-
ham, Cornwallis, lord Robert Bertie,
lieut. col. Colvil, &c. to the number of
about ten or eleven.

Gen. F---ke.] I called that council only
to ask their opinion about the meaning of
my orders.

Court.] (l) The council, by their mi-
nutes, do not appear to have had any
doubt at all about their meaning; but
rather to have determined against the exe-
cuting them.

Gen. F---ke.] I can't help what those
gentlemen talked of.

Court.] (m) Your own letter don't ex-
press any doubt.

Gen. F---ke. (Whispered to by one of
his two assistant attorneys, who stood on
each side of him as prompters, during
the whole trial) That omission proceeded
from the great deference I paid to his lord-
ship in that high office which he holds.

Judge Advocate.] I beg pardon; but it
is my duty to observe, as it has been often
said by the lieut. gen. that he called a
council of war only to know the meaning
of his orders, that he has offered no proof
of this; and that his own letter, and the
minutes of the council, plainly imply that
they had no doubt at all about their meaning.

As to what the general has said about
his orders being discretionary; the only
discretionary part of them is, what relates
to the distribution of the men among the
ships of the fleet, which is left to the dis-
position of the admiral.

Lieut. Gen. F-wke's DEFENCE.

T H E proofs that I am innocent of this
great crime with which I am charged, shall
be laid before this court with simplicity
and truth, unmixed with any thing fo-
reign to my trial; for I shall neither
plead the integrity of my intentions, my
zeal and affection for his majesty's person
and government, (strong reasons to vindi-
cate me from the crime of disobeying his
commands) nor avail myself of the repu-
tation of the gentlemen who composed the
council of war at *Gibraltar*, under the
sanction of whose judgment and know-
ledge in their profession, I might be sup-
posed to have acted.

I did not call that council of war to
enquire, whether his majesty's commands
should be obeyed, but to understand the
orders sent by the s---y at w---r, that I
might obey them punctually and precisely;
I therefore rest my defence upon the plain

(l) This was not said by the court, but
by the judge advocate.

(m) This was likewise said by the judge
advocate, not by the court.

and natural meaning of those orders, and if I make any remarks upon them, it is not with a design to influence the judgment of the court, but only to lay before them the reasons upon which they appeared to me, and still appear confused and contradictory, even where they are least liable to be misunderstood, even there most certainly discretionary. From hence, these conclusions, I humbly apprehend, do clearly and unavoidably follow; if the orders are confused, it must be difficult and uncertain to determine their meaning; if contradictory it was impossible to obey them, allowing any discretionary power, if not absolutely positive, I cannot, I hope, be thought guilty of wilful and direct disobedience.

But whatever shall be the judgment of this court, the conscientiousness of my own integrity and good intention will enable me to support it; afflicted only by his majesty's displeasure, and the grief of seeing my profession branded in my person; this being perhaps the first instance (at least that I know of) of any general officer's being charged with a direct and wilful disobedience of orders.

Let me now beg the recollection and attention of the court to three letters, which have been read in the course of their proceedings; and I here willingly submit to the candour of the f-----y at w-r, and desire he may be asked, whether he did not intend, when he wrote the second, that the first letter should be recalled and not delivered? if he answers, *No*, I would ask whether it is not the custom of his, and every office, when orders are meant to be repealed, to recite and contradict them in the subsequent orders.

If these letters had been received at different times, as it was supposed they would be, when they were written, I must have taken the fuziliers into garrison, and given Mr. Byng the detachment which the first letter demands. By the second, without alledging the following discretionary sentence, "*In case the island of Minorca should be in any likelihood of being attacked,*" I was obliged to give a detachment; yet it is plain, this was by no means the intention of the f-----y at w-r, which was to order the fuziliers, altho' never once mentioned in this second letter, to reimbarc; for he must now have supposed them actually in garrison, in obedience to his first orders. This remark only means to shew, that the f-----y at w-r, did not clearly express his own intention, whatever it was; from hence at least a possibility may be inferred, that these letters are liable to er-

ror and mistake; but in this letter, even the expediency of the measure is admitted as doubtful, since it is to be carried into execution according to the judgment and consent 'of Adm. Byng, or as the Adm. commanding in chief, shall think expedient, and will carry to the relief of the said island.'

But positive commands and discretionary powers in execution, will, I presume, be acknowledged to be contradictions in terms; allowing a judgment of expediency, and a will to execute a positive command, is a military language, till this instance unknown; yet such is the language of these letters upon which I am accused of disobedience.

But that there was a discretionary power supposed to be conveyed to me in those orders, at the time of their being written, and consequently that it was the intention of the S-----y of W-r himself, his letter to me dated *May 12, 1756*, will abundantly evince; permit me here to insert an extract of it; 'I am now commanded to acquaint 'that if the detachment has not been made 'and put on board for the *Mediterranean*, ' &c.' and again, 'In case the detachment 'directed in my letter of the 28th of *March* 'last, has been made and put on board, 'then a detachment, &c.' These suppositions not of disobedience, but a discretionary power of acting must incontestibly prove such power was intended to be given to me or the officer commanding the garrison of *Gibraltar*, to whom this letter is addressed.

By the third letter, which orders the governor of *Gibraltar* to receive the wives and children of the Fuziliers into his garrison, I am told, I should have concluded that the regiment was to be sent to *Minorca*; this manner of drawing conclusions without premises, is not yet customary in military orders, which surely should be clearly expressed, that they may be punctually obeyed.

But as these letters were delivered to me at the same time, and by the same hand, they should be considered as they really were by me, under one view; they will then appear not only liable to doubt and error, but contradictory in themselves; consequently they cannot either convey a certain or a positive command.

The first orders the Fuziliers into garrison; the second supposes them on board; the third commands the governor to receive the wives and children, who by the first must have disembarked with the regiment: Did the S-----y at W-r really design to annul

annul his first letter by his order in the second? if he did, how easy and how necessary would it have been to declare explicitly such intention and how customary too?

In general, upon these orders permit me to ask, Does it clearly appear, that I was to send a detachment, together with the Fuziliers, to *Minorca*; or that I was to send a detachment from the garrison, detaining the regiment of Fuziliers at *Gibraltar*?

Finding it impossible therefore, amidst directions thus perplexed, thus apparently contradictory, to determine even in my own judgment, I thus consider'd the A---y's instructions to Mr. *Byng*, not of equal authority with regard to me, as the S-----y at W-r's letters, but as an assistance to explain them. I there clearly saw a discretionary power placed in the governor of *Minorca* to receive the Fuziliers, 'and in case a further reinforcement should be necessary at *Minorca*,' to require a detachment, which, as governor of *Gibraltar*, I had orders to send. This appeared to me plainly to refer to the order in the S-----y at W-r's letter of the 28th of *March*, and to make that order conditional and discretionary.

These instructions mention the landing the Fuziliers at *Minorca*, and certainly would have mentioned the landing the detachment, if at that time supposed to be on board, 'You are not to confine yourself to landing that regiment only, but also assist with as many gunners, men, &c.'

I therefore thought myself obliged to wait for such requisition, and not without a truly positive order hazard a measure which would certainly weaken, and perhaps endanger my own garrison; that it was not thought wholly out of danger by the go-----t, the beforementioned the 12th of *May* is an indisputable proof: 'And other assistance in your power for the relief of *Minorca*, taking care not to endanger the safety of your garrison.'

Yet this letter was written when the government knew that *Minorca* was invaded; but without giving the court the trouble of hearing my apprehensions for the safety of *Gibraltar*, tho' certainly neither imaginary nor ill-founded, the very state of the garrison hereunto annexed, will shew how much it must have been weakened, and consequently endangered by sending the detachment, which yet I was not authorized until demanded.

I shall here conclude my defence, and rest it on the impartial view and consideration of the orders I received, hoping, that as the first letter was not recalled nor even

mentioned in the second, but delivered with it, these orders will be at least esteemed so dubious and discretionary, as to be thought incapable of convicting me of disobedience to his Majesty's commands.

I have made no professions of duty and affection to my King and Country; such professions I think are unnecessary after so many years service. I have not asked, but hope this court will ask themselves with regard to me certainly a very material question, viz. from what dishonest motives it can be imagined I disobeyed these supposed positive orders? Such question did not regularly enter into my defence; I have made no appeal to the integrity of my own intentions, yet may I not be permitted here at least to give one proof of that integrity which at this hour supports me? in my zeal for the public service, and looking on myself authorized, tho' never commanded to leave less than four battalions in my garrison, I ventured to give Mr. *Byng* 275 men (almost half the detachment mentioned) for completing Comm. *Edgecombe's* Squadron; and in the presence of the whole council of war, offered upon my own authority, and notwithstanding the opinion they had given a detachment equal to a battalion, which he declined receiving, as thinking it unnecessary.

I now rely with confidence upon the honour and impartiality of the court; and hope their sentence will restore me to the favour of his Majesty, the affection of my country, and the esteem of my brother officers.

State of the Garrison of GIBALTAR.

On duty daily	-	-	582
Artificers, laborers, and real men employed in the King's works	-	-	257
Total on duty daily	-	-	839
Strength of the garrison from the 24th of April to the 24th of May	-	-	2531
On board the fleet, and at <i>Minorca</i>	-	-	275
Remains	-	-	2256
Strength	-	-	2531
To send on board equal to a battalion	-	-	700
Remains	-	-	1831

The Court was of opinion that he was guilty of the charge, and adjudged that he should be suspended for the space of one year; since which his majesty has thought fit to dismiss him from his service. (n)

(n) The court having considered the conduct of general *Fowke* were equally divided, eight voting his entire acquittal, and eight thinking that he deserved suspension for a year, the president having in such divisions a casting vote, gave it for his suspension.

An Essay on WATER S.
Continued from p. 168.

DR. Lucas then proceeds to shew the different uses of different waters, which daily experience has taught almost all mankind to choose on common occasions, and which we often are incommoded by not distinguishing for uses that less frequently occur.

‘ Hard waters are the best for builders and plasterers; as they coincide with the intention of giving firmness and stability to the mortar, by adding more of a similar substance extremely fine. For want of a due regard to this, we see many walls but ill cemented, and plaster crumbling and mouldring, which made with hard water, would be as firm and durable as stone. We have not a more common complaint, than the dampness of the walls of our houses, those built in great cities more especially, where they are so negligent or ignorant of this caution, that we frequently see them take the waters of sewers, and the common canals in the streets, charged with ordure and other materials fit for generating nitre, and build walls with them, which never do, nor can thoroughly dry. This I take to be one of the causes of fires being so easily communicated from one house to another in our capital.

‘ For all the other purposes of life, whether for dilution or nutrition, for the boiling our foods of all kinds, especially for the resolving of horns or bones of animals; for brewing or infusing of any vegetables; for baking the lightest fermented bread; for washing of all things; for bleaching of linen, the softest water is always the best.

‘ But no artificer requires so great accuracy in the choice of water, as the chemist. He uses it for elixivation, solution, precipitation, lotion or ablution, crystallisation, distillation and numberless other operations. In which if the water be not pure, that is, if it contains any thing foregne to his purpose, he is liable to endless errors and remediless deceptions.

‘ The waters in the natural state found most pure are in the order in which we have set them down in the beginning of this work; to wit, 1. The meteoric or atmospheric, as dew, rain or snow, gathered with the given necessary cautions. This is to be looked upon as a kind of

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‘ natural distillation, whose purity, like that of artificial distillation, depends upon the medium, through which it passes, and the vessels, in which it is received. 2. The terrestrial; as the waters of springs, rivers, &c. which being but collections of the first, differ from them according to the various bodies, on which they have layen, or the strainers, through which they have passed.’

He then teaches how waters may be compared with each other; ‘ From what has already been offered, relating to the nature and properties of water, the absurdity of imagining any, that falls under our cognisance, being perfectly pure and homogeneous must most evidently appear: for, in the first place, it is hardly to be divested of air, without losing its fluidity, or charging it with some other foregne matter; and if it imbibes air, it must take in all that such air is charged with; which may be all the bodies of the terrestrial creation, in different forms and proportions. However, as bodies must be divided to an inconceivable tenuity, to enable them to be suspended in that most light fluid air; such waters as contain most air, of all others are found the lightest and purest: for, such waters, as have their interstices filled with gross, heavy, saline or other terrene bodies, contain but little air, and are therefore the most ponderous. Thus, we find the alkaline ley of tartar, absurdly called oil, and the acid of vitriol, as improperly called so; both being none other than water saturated with different salts; these contain little or none air; as do waters charged with other salts or earths, as the waters of salt springs or the sea, and petrifying waters, in proportion.

‘ Hence, the lightest waters most readily conceive igneous motion, as well as most suddenly lose it. That is, are most quickly heated and the soonest cool and freeze. It is hard to bring ley of tartar to boil, still harder to bring the heavy acid of vitriol to boil, and in proportion, such waters, as are charged with other gross matters, whether salts or earths. These also, when once heated, most slowly cool, and hardly freeze.

‘ As the left terrestrial water is the lightest, and the most readily in motion, so it must necessarily be the most volatile. Hence, exposed to the open air, it is most apt to evaporate, and in distillation rises the soonest.

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' The lightest water is proved not onely
' by these marks, but by statical experi-
' ments; for some waters appear lighter
' or heavier than others upon the ba-
' lance. But, to make these trials with
' due accuracy, it is necessary to examine
' the waters to be compared in the same
' degree of temperature, either hot or cold.
' For, as water is capable of extreme ra-
' refaction by heat, and considerable con-
' densation by cold, nothing can with
' certainty be determined by hydrostatical
' experiments, without ascertaining by the
' thermometer precisely the degrees of heat
' or cold of the water, at the time of
' making such experiments.

' As water then is capable of receiving
' into it's pores or the interstices of it's
' parts, not onely much air, but also great
' variety of salts and other terrene bodies,
' without sensibly increasing it's volume;
' so the water that contains most air is
' always found the lightest; as that which
' is most charged with terrestreity must be
' found to contain least air and to appear
' statically the most ponderous.

' Waters may be compared with suffi-
' cient exactness by a common, just pair
' of scales: Thus, let a strong glass phial
' be made, to contain about two ounces,
' with a small mouth, to which a stopple
' is exactly adapted by grinding. Let
' this phial be filled by immersion in any
' water to be tried; then pressing in the
' stopple as far as it can go, without vio-
' lence, let it be quickly dried on the out-
' side, and exactly weighed. This will
' sensibly shew the difference between any
' two or more waters, of the same tem-
' perature compared. That which is found
' to weigh the least, is the best, because
' the lightest, consequently, the most pure
' water.

' The meteoric waters may be com-
' pared to the terrestrial in any particular
' place or season by the following expe-
' riment.

' Let any quantity of pure dry alkaline
' salt, one pound for instance, be taken
' and equally divided into two parts. Let
' the one be dissolved, by exposing it to
' the open air, and absorbing the humi-
' dity thereof, where it may be left sub-
' ject to receive dust or other foulness: let
' the increase be marked by measure and
' weight: let it then be evaporated to a
' dryness, and let the process of thus dis-
' solving and evaporating be repeated se-
' veral times. Then, let the salt well
' dried, as at first, be exactly weighed,

' and the increase, if any, be marked.

' Let the other portion of salt be dis-
' solved in a sufficient quantity of any
' water to be compared to the meteoric,
' noting the quantity with exactness, that
' the proportion of this water to that ab-
' sorbed from the atmosphere, be with due
' accuracy ascertained: let this solution
' like the former be carefully evaporated
' to a dryness, and the process of solu-
' tion and evaporation be repeated in this,
' as in that, and at last, the salt dried, as
' at first: then, let it be weighed and its
' increase accurately noted: whatever ei-
' ther has increased in weight it must have
' gained it from the water, in which it was
' dissolved; if the experiments were per-
' formed with care and cleanliness: And,
' upon comparison the different purity or
' impurity of the solvent, with its pro-
' portions, will be exactly known: the
' portion of salt, which received the great-
' est increase, or otherwise suffered the
' greatest change, denominate the most im-
' pure water.

' By this means also any two terrestrial
' waters may be compared.

' This may be a more certain method
' of determining the quantity of solid
' contents dissolved in any water, than
' simple evaporation by itself: for many
' particles of terrene matter may be sus-
' pended, so united with the water, as
' to fly off with it in vapor; whose con-
' nection with that fluid may be so bro-
' ken, by the interposition of this salt, that
' they may be more easily separated; so that
' the water may be purely exhaled and
' leave its earthy companion, as well as
' some portion of its acid, mixed with the
' alkaline salt.'

In the following pages is exhibited an
exact analysis of the different kinds of wa-
ter used in *London*, of which most readers
will be more curious to know the result
than the process.

Of the *Thames* water he observes; that
' Many have sought, and some spoke of,
' a spirit to be extracted from *Thames* wa-
' ter: it is found liable to ferment and
' putrify: this may happen from the oily
' matter and others in the water; yet, it
' chiefly happens when it has layen some-
' time in wooden vessels: what it then af-
' fords by distillation is by no means to
' be imputed to the water alone; it part-
' ly belongs to the extractive parts of the
' wood, which the water dissolves, sub-
' tilised by fermentation or putrefaction.
' But, from the component parts of the
' water,

‘ water, and from the immense variety of mixtures, it receives from the city, it will not be wondered, if it should be more apt than ordinary to ferment and putrify: the products of fermentation and putrefaction are not to be attributed to the water; both of these are but creatures of these operations, and consequently foregne to the water, in the natural state; in which alone it falls under our cognifance here.

‘ This is found one of the lightest, purest, softest and best river waters, into which the tide flows: the quantity of matters, foregne to pure water, contained in it, is very inconsiderable; notwithstanding the immense quantity it daily appears to receive: it is not easy to collect rain water with much less; especially near a great city. And tho’ the proportions may be found to vary, yet these same principles or rather mixtures are to be found in some degrees in most waters, that touch the earth.

‘ Such superficial naturalists, as enter upon the examination of some one or more medicinal waters, without having ever enquired into the nature of simple water, or compared the one with the other, are apt to ascribe the virtues of their favorite water, which with many may be considered as their idol, to some one or more of the ingredients, now demonstrated in the *Thames*, and to be found, in some degree, in all waters simple as well as medicated. Upon looking into any of our modern thermal physicians, it will readily appear, that they ascribe sulphur and bitumen, and even give the epithets, sulphureous or bituminous, to certain waters, for no better reason, than an oily substance appearing in their residue, as here. The sensible will assuredly beware of confiding in such waters, as sulphureous; when all he meets whether hot or cold, are generally such, in some measure. And who should trust the physician, who relies on any water for sulphureous qualities, which are found as plenty in springs, rivers, lakes and ponds, as in his boasted Bath!

Of the water of the *New River*, examined with the same care, he determines

‘ That these waters may with safety and propriety be used, wherever a pure soft water is requisite, for drinking or bathing; for washing or bleaching; for dressing of food, animal and vegetable; in the ways of baking or boiling; for

‘ making malt and for brewing; for preparing medicines by infusion, decoction, distillation, &c. But, for the exact dilution of solutions for precipitations; for the washing of the magisteries; for the dying the tenderer colors; for the accurate crystallisation of salts, and the like operations, purer waters should be sought by the curious operator.

He then passes from the culinary or domestic to the medical uses of water, which he explains with great copiousness. As the cold bath is the common form, in which water is applied, we shall conclude the extract of this month with some directions which may promote its success.

‘ They who accustom their children, from earliest infancy, to frequent immersion or washing in cold water, will have the comfort of seeing them grow up vigorous and healthful; and, they, who observe in themselves the great benefits accruing from this salutary use of cold water, besides the pleasure it affords when thus made familiar, will be induced to continue the use and benefit of it to the last stages of life: such will be found to escape rickets, coughs, rheums, rheumatisms, and the lamentable train of evils, that attends those, who, by too great tenderness and warmth in their youth, are rendered feeble and enervate, decrepid and old, before half their glass is run. They who are thus early inured to the use of water, require no previous preparation, no particular regard to seasons: they wash in hot and cold seasons alike, and reap the pleasure and emolument. I know a gentleman not far from eighty years of age, who early in life lunched out into trade, and continues it with great vigor, profit and reputation: for many years, this gentleman has accustomed himself to a singular kind of cold bath: he sits or stands naked, while a servant wraps him up in a sheet dipped in cold water: and continues in this some twenty or thirty minutes every morning winter and summer; and in return, enjoys the most uninterrupted state of health.

‘ But, such as have not been early or long accustomed to this familiar use of water, must have recourse to it with caution.

‘ Care must be taken, that the bowels be free and sound, void of obstruction, inflammation, or exulceration.

‘ That there be not too great a fulness, in the first or second passages: in either

of which cases, proper evacuation by bleeding, vomiting or purging, as the exigency of the case, and the circumstances of the patient may require, should precede the use of cold bathing.

The times of bathing are when the stomach and intestinal channel and the bladder are most empty; as in a morning, soon after the natural discharges are made.

The properest season for cold bathing in general, I take to be the colder seasons, not the hot, which are too frequently recommended: its effects depend upon the constitution of the patient. It warms the sanguine and robust, and in such, promotes perspiration. The phlegmatic and weak it cools and obstructs their perspiration. But in such very delicate constitutions, as cannot bear the shock of extreme cold, care is to be taken to temperate the coldness of the water to their particular case and constitution; or, after beginning in the warmer weather, continue the bathing to, or thro' the cold season, as the nature and necessity of the case may require.

No person is to stay in the cold water till it benumbs or thoroughly chills him: And as cold bathing is in general intended as a strengthener, the water by its coldness and pressure bringing on an universal contraction of the solids; this intention must be frustrated by tarrying long in the water; for, then it becomes capable of resolving and relaxing these fibres, which it is employed to brace up and strengthen.

Cold, as well as hot bathing, is best administered in a discumbent posture, as that in which all parts of the body are left in motion, or most at rest: for then the action of the water is most equal and universal: always observing that the head be not the last part immersed.

The tender and delicate should be forbidden to move or speak much, whilst they remane in the water, because moving the organs of breathing or speech or any of the limbs, whilst under the additional pressure of the water, may greatly distress and injure feeble parts: those, whose limbs or fingers are apt to be contracted, stiffened or benumbed by the cold bath, should not persevere in the use of it.

Then the coldness of the water may be occasionally increased at any time by the addition of divers salts, which serve

at the same time to increase its weight and pressure.

All volatile alkaline salts increase the cold of water; whereas the fixed alcalies cause the contrary effect.

The vitriolic salts slightly increase the cold of water, alum a little more, borax more than alum, common salt more than borax, common nitre more than salt, and salt ammoniac most of all.

The proportions, the chief of these bear to one another, as set down by M. Van Musschenbroek, stand thus;

Roch alum powder- caused no sensible change upon mixture, but each of the degrees of heat of 44 by the Thermometer an hour fell to 43½.

2. Borax dried and powdered, two drachms added to one ounce and half of water, each of 45 deg. of heat mixed caused a sensible change by falling to 43.

3. Sea salt dried and water of the same temperament and in like quantity fell from 45 to 41 upon mixture.

4. Common nitre or salt petre, in like proportion and of the same temperament, sensibly changed as the nitre dissolved, till it fell from 45 to 31.

5. Salt ammoniac and water in like proportions and of the same temperament fell from 45 to 27.

Thus may cold baths be medicated, their coldness and with that their weight and pressure increased, and other qualities changed according to the intentions of the judicious physician.

The vitriols, which are metals, chiefly iron and copper, dissolved in the universal acid, and verdigrise, which is copper corroded by a vegetable fermented acid; all increase, in some degree, the coldness of water upon mixture. But, we must take care to avoid the common error of imagining, that waters impregnated with these or any other salts, are always to be found cold in proportion to the degree of saturation: for these and all such like solutions must come to the temperature of the atmosphere, or vessel in which they stand. So that, though the cold of water be sensibly increased upon adding these salts till they be dissolved: yet, the coldness sensibly decreases, in proportion to the warmth of the air,

as

‘ as soon as the solution is compleated ;
‘ after which, the heat or cold of the wa-
‘ ter will depend upon other accidents, as
‘ before observed.

‘ The judicious will also be cautious in
‘ the use of waters, thus diversly impreg-
‘ nated; as their effects upon the solids
‘ and fluids must be very different from
‘ that of simple water.’

On these directions we shall venture the following remarks.

It is incident to physicians, I am afraid, beyond all other men, to mistake subsequence for consequence, to use the fallacious inference *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*. ‘ The old gentleman,’ says Dr. Lucas, that uses the cold bath, ‘ enjoys in return an uninterrupted state of health.’ This instance does not prove that the cold bath produces health, but only, that it will not always destroy it. He is well with the bath, he would have been well without it. I have known, every man has known, old men scrupulously careful to avoid cold, who enjoyed in return an uninterrupted state of health.

The caution not to bathe with a full stomach is just, though it is violated every summer day without hurt.

The rules about the posture to be used in the bath, and the directions to forbear to speak during the action of the water, are refinements too minute to deserve attention, he is past much hope from baths to whom speech or silence can make any difference.

From the dream of medicating a cold bath, a man may be soon awakened by computing the quantity of salts necessary to increase its coldness and how much more must be added to make any perceptible alteration in its pressure.

An Account of Worms in Animal Bodies. By
Frank Nicholls, M. D. Med. Reg.
F. R. S.

AMONG the primary causes of destruction to animal bodies, it seems probable that worms are more frequently concern’d than is generally imagined. I have often observed worms in different parts of the body, which, I should think, could not exist without great disturbance to the œconomy, and perhaps at last must be fatal to the animal.

Fish are, to appearance, more subject to worms than other animals: the cod often

shews small slender worms, coil’d up like snakes on the surface of its liver: and the bley in our *Thames*, about the month of *July*, is often distressed by a long flat worm, which by possessing and eating its liver, prevents the fish from compressing itself to that specific gravity, which is necessary for its quiet continuance under the water; so that it is obliged to skip about upon the surface of the water, till it becomes a prey to its foes, or dies suffocated, by its being so often out of water, and deprived of that action of the water, which is analogous to the force of the air to us in breathing.

Among the many cases which I have seen, two seem to deserve our particular attention, as well because they are greatly prejudicial to the farmer, as because, when generally known, they may possibly lead to a method of successful cure.

The first of these is a species of dropsy incident to bullocks and sheep. In opening these animals when dead of this rot, the liver is always found affected. A small flat worm, resembling a Sole (and often many of them) is found in the gall-duct, by the butchers term’d *Flooks*. It is the property of this worm that it always builds a wall of stone for its defence; which wall is ramified like the gall-duct, within which it is formed. This stony tube (when completed) blocks up the gall-duct, and stops the passage of the gall; which thereby furcharging the duct, and dilating the orifices of the lymphatics, returns again into the blood, and gives the yellow taint to the eyes, which is the first symptom of this disease, and generally precedes the loss of flesh and the swelling of the belly. It seems probable, that whatever can increase the acrimony of the bile, must be useful in preventing this disease; but when the stony pipe is form’d, no method seems capable of promoting its discharge or dissolution.

The other case is termed the *husk*, and is a disease to which bullocks are very subject while young; for it rarely affects those of more than a year old. The creature is seized with a short dry cough, by which he is perpetually teased; in consequence of which he wastes in flesh, and grows weaker and weaker till he dies.

Upon opening the lungs of a calf dead of this distemper, I found the windpipe and its branches, loaded with small taper worms of about two inches long, which were crawling about, tho’ the animal had been dead many hours, and the farmer assured

assured me, that they always found these worms in this distemper, and knew of no method of cure.

I should have great hopes however, that fumigations either with mercurial, as cinabar, or with foetids, as tobacco, properly used, might prove of great service.

A proposal to restore the hearing, when injured from an obstruction of the Tuba Eustachiana. By Mr. Jonathan Wathen, surgeon, in Devonshire-square.

WHatever obstructs that passage leading from the ear into the nose, called tuba eustachiana, so as to hinder the ingress of the air through it into the cavity of the tympanum, is, I believe, universally esteemed destructive to the sense of hearing.

This canal opens into the lateral and anterior part of the cavity of the tympanum; is so shaped that it first decreases, as it descends towards the posterior part of the nose, becoming very narrow; then suddenly diverging, is much enlarged, opening into the posterior part of the nose by an elliptic orifice, a little prominent, turning inwards and forward, placed laterally, and just above the velum pendulum palati. This canal then is composed of two distinct cones, the extremities of which unite together, but their bases diverge differently: it is likewise lined with a porous membrane, full of criptæ and mucous cells continued from and like to the membrane of the nares.

These considerations induced me strongly to think the hearing might suffer from that cause, and I was much confirmed herein by the following very remarkable case.

Richard Evans, aged thirty-five, was exceeding deaf in both his ears, and no visible disorder in the external meatus. It arose from cold and had subsisted several years, during which time no art or means whatsoever could procure him the least relief. In August last he died of the small pox, at the hospital in Cold-bath fields. I took that opportunity to observe the eustachian tube of each ear, and found them both stuffed quite full of congealed mucus, which was observed by two gentlemen of the profession present. This was the only visible cause of his deafness, the other parts appearing in their natural state.

These circumstances incited me to make trial of an operation that was some time ago proposed to the academy of sciences, by Monsieur *Guyot*; but rejected by them as impracticable.

I first introduced my probe, a little bent at the end, through the nose, into the tubes of several dead subjects; and having thereby acquired a facility, I did the same on a person that was very deaf, and on whom all other means had proved ineffectual: no sooner had I withdrawn the probe, than he said he could hear much better. This success excited my further endeavours, so that I had pipes of different sizes adapted to a syringe, and have since injected the meatus internus in the following manner with success.

The pipe is made of silver, about the size and length of a common probe, and a little bent at the end; this being fixed to an ivory syringe, full of liquor (*viz.* a little mel rosarum in warm water,) must be introduced between the ala and sseptum of the nose, with its convexity towards the upper part of the aperture of the nares; and thus continued backwards, and a little downwards, till it comes near the elliptic orifice; then its convexity is turned toward the sseptum, by which the inflected extremity enters the tuba eustachiana with ease; the liquor is then impelled through it into the tube, by which the fordes, if any, being diluted, is washed out, and regurgitates through the nose, or mouth, or both, with the injection; and, if the quantity be large, may be seen.

November 3, 1754. *M---* *S----* about forty years of age, being troubled with a very considerable deafness. This rendered her incapable of service, so that her mistress resolved to dismiss her: it was of two years continuance, but growing much worse of late, and originally caused by cold, I syringed her outward ears first of all, without the least benefit; but as soon as the internal meatus was injected, she instantly affirmed, that she heard much better; and by repeating it for two or three days she heard, and continues to hear almost as well as any body.

November 17, 1754. *S----* *L----* aged fifty, applied to me for relief of a deafness in both ears, that had subsisted for a year and a half, and was the effect of a cold; he could not hear what was said, without a most violent exertion of the voice. Having syringed his outward ears without any success, the next day I injected

ed the tube on one side, and washed away a considerable quantity of congealed mucus, in little clots of a blackish colour and putrid smell, regurgitating with the liquor through his mouth, he immediately heard what was said by some persons talking in another part of the room. The morning following I did the other ear, and with the same success; and by repeating the operation for two or three times in as many successive days, he can, if near, distinguish what is said, though the voice be very soft and low, but cannot hear sounds at a great distance.

November 18, 1754. L---- threescore years of age, having been exceeding deaf for thirty years, desired to have this operation performed on one of his ears. I first injected the external ear of the right side, and extracted a large plug of inspissated wax; but this did not relieve him in the least. The next day I syringed the tuba eustachiana of the same side; he could then distinctly hear the tinkling of his watch, applied close to his ear, which he could not do before nor since: his deafness returned again.

November 20, 1754. E---- H---- had been so exceeding deaf (from a cold) for six years, that she was incapable of any kind of employ whatever. I tried this operation, and continued its use every day for a fortnight. The benefit that she received is so great, that she can now wait at table, hear what is said pretty well, and is become very useful in the family where she lives. This is the more extraordinary as her external ears have a continual spasmodical motion, which indicates a disordered state of the nerves of her ears.

November 30, 1754. A---- aged twenty-seven, deaf in both ears, from cold, and of two years standing, one much worse than the other, I began with the deafest, and extracted much wax, &c. from the external meatus, without the least benefit; but on syringing the tube of that ear, she received so much relief that she can hear considerably better with it than the other. I then injected the other ear, on which it produced no alteration at all, tho' repeated several times.

February 1, 1755. A--- A--- deaf to the greatest degree imaginable, could understand only one particular person, whose voice, or rather physiognomy, he had long been used to. He had been thus for eighteen years, and was suddenly seized or as it were struck with this disorder, together with an affection of his eyes, which presented a variety of colours continually float-

ing before them, to the great detriment of his sight; and this together with his deafness, has continued, with very little alteration, till the latter end of January last, about which time I syringed his eustachian tubes, by which he instantly heard his own voice, which he could not in the least before. I repeated the operation for three or four times, at a day or two distant from each other. He soon perceived a remarkable alteration for the better, together with this peculiar circumstance, that if spoke to as loud as was before necessary, the sound irritated his ear, causing a very painful titulation, or (as he himself termed it) a scratching in his ear. The same thing happened when he spoke, nor could he distinguish what he himself or others said, except the voice was many degrees softer than he had long been used to; he can now hear a middle-toned voice, and converse with others very tolerably, if the room be quiet and free from noise. He formerly taught the learned languages, by which he acquired three hundred pounds; all which he has spent in fruitless endeavours to regain his hearing. He has been twice deeply salivated, and his head profusely sweated a long time together, and has undergone several physical courses: but nothing ever procured him the least help, till this operation was used; and it is remarkable, that the disorder of his eyes disappeared after the second time his ears had been injected. Thus five out of the six cases received more or less benefit from the operation: The operation is not at all dangerous, it neither has, nor will, I believe, be thought painful by those who desire to recover their hearing.

The Subtil medium proved: or, that wonderful power of nature, so long ago conjectured by the most ancient and remarkable philosophers; which they called sometimes Æther but oftener elementary fire, verified. By R. LOVETT. Hinton and Sandby. 2s.

ELECTRICITY is the great discovery of the present age, and the great object of philosophical curiosity. It is perhaps designed by providence for the excitement of human industry, that the qualities of bodies should be discovered gradually from time to time. How many wonders may yet lie hid in every particle of matter no man can determine. The power

power of Electricity is sufficient to shew us that nature is far from being exhausted, and that we have yet much to do before we shall be fully acquainted with the properties of these things which are always in our hands and before our eyes.

The writer of this pamphlet pretends not to learning, but he seems at least to be diligent in his enquiries, and faithful in his relations. The main works we shall perhaps not examine, but we exhibit here his introduction which contains a history of Electricity that may give some entertainment to those who are not yet much versed in philosophical studies.

On the several gradations of the progress of ELECTRICITY.

The term *Electricity* is derived from *Electron*, the Greek name for Amber.

The ancients were not unacquainted with that property in amber, of attracting light bodies when lying in the sunshine, but more particularly after rubbing it; perhaps from rubbing an amber-bead, or the like; for which reason all other things, that were afterwards found to be endued with the like qualities, were call'd Electrics.

The reason why Electricity made such slow advances, in the experimental way, for so many hundred years, was, from their not knowing that it escaped thro' almost all bodies into the earth; and more particularly from their not knowing that all such bodies, which are now call'd Electrics *per se*, were the only bodies, which could prevent such escape.

Of bodies which are endued with this quality, glass found is to be one of the greatest of all, even much to exceed amber itself; and, when this was discovered, it might very well be looked on as no small improvement; for, when this power was observ'd to be so increased, they not only found that it had a property of repelling equal to that of attracting, but also that it was real fire.

A still greater improvement was, the actual discovery that Glass, Amber, Resin, Wax, Silk, Hair, and all other Electric bodies, did not convey this Electric matter to other bodies, nor suffer it to make its escape through them; for soon after this it was discovered, that by supporting a Non-electrical body with Electrics, the Electrical fire could be conveyed instantaneously to any distance upon any person, or other Non-electric body thus supported, so that any part of

them should act as powerfully as the gun-barrel or tube itself.

These important discoveries were first made by Mr. *Stephen Grey*, one of the pensioners belonging to the *Charter-house*; who spent most of his time in making Electrical experiments, and who may justly be allowed, from the great variety of those made by him, to be the principal person who set on foot all the late discoveries and improvements; many of his experiments were communicated to the Royal Society, and were looked on as such extraordinary performances as to merit a place in the philosophical transactions.

It is to his experiments we are indebted for such clear hints concerning its nature and properties, as to excite numbers of the curious to pursue the same clue, and which conducted to such leading experiments, particularly of its almost instantaneous motion to the most distant parts; he himself having prov'd it to be sensibly instantaneous, to the distance of 800 feet.

It was he who discover'd it to make if possible its escape into the earth; to prevent which (he having before discovered what are call'd Electrics *per se*, would prevent such escape) and to cause it to remain on any particular person, his method was to suspend him horizontally on two hair lines; then rubbing his glass tube, and holding it near his feet, his face or hands were instantly capable of attracting and repelling light bodies.

He also afterwards discovered that if a person stood on a cake of Resin, Glass, or any other Electrical substance, it was the same as supporting him with hair or silk lines.

A greater improvement, yet, was the introducing of the glass Globe, Cylinder, and Spheroid, whirling on their axis, instead of rubbing the glass tube; for by that means they observ'd the power increased to a very high degree.

Thus having brought it to such perfection, a great number of various experiments were every where made; particularly after it was discovered so plainly to be fire, as to kindle up many particular bodies into an actual flame.

But the greatest improvement of all, and what conducted to the finishing stroke, was the accidental and surprizing shock, discovered to professor M. *de Muschenbroek*, of *Leyden*:

“ Having

“ Having suspended an iron Cannon horizontally, upon silken cords, with one end near the Electrical globe, he fastened to the other end a latten wire, which descended into a bottle half full of water; that holding up the bottle with one hand, while the Cannon was Electrifying, he put forth a finger of his other hand towards the piece, in order, as usual, to draw off a spark, but was struck such a violent blow, that he thought his life was at an end; and adds, that, esteeming himself very happy in escaping, he had no mind to repeat the experiment, and that the commotion he felt was like a clap of thunder.

“ As this letter came at a time when many learned men were employed about Electricity; the Abbé Nollet and M. de Monniers, of the same academy, zealous to search into such an extraordinary phenomenon, made the same experiment as M. de Muschenbroek had done, and, in like manner, found the commotion very terrible.”

“ This sudden and wonderful discovery amazed the whole *European* world for some time; for, before this, very little, if any power or force was perceived in it, or even suspected; instead of being strong enough to be felt to push against the finger (which, before this, was counted a great matter) it was now found capable of moving a mountain, and, from the great number of experiments which were soon made in all places, the progress of its clearer and clearer discovery was, from time to time, exceedingly rapid.

“ But, notwithstanding all this wonderful power discovered in it, many were still inclined to account for its production in the old way, and after the manner as when it appear'd in its feeble state, believing it to be emitted by the Electrical globe; and though some of the more judicious gave it as their opinion, to be no other than the *Æther* of the modern philosophers, and others, the elementary fire of the ancients; these were severely lashed for it; so greatly are prejudice and confirm'd habits observed to prevail even with the most ingenious part of mankind.

“ *A description of the Condensing-phial.*

“ THIS phial, being of the greatest importance in making Electrical experiments, worthily merits a particular explanation. Without this, or a like

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“ contrivance, scarce any other way could have been invented or thought of, capable of intrapping, arresting, and imprisoning this mighty agent long enough to make the experiments.

“ If this had not been wonderfully revealed to us, we had still been ignorant of any great strength, power, or force, in Electrical fire.

“ The way and manner this great secret was revealed to M. de Muschenbroek, was, as before-mentioned, by means of a phial partly fill'd with water; for which reason all were at first prepared in that matter: *viz.* A phial nearly filled with water was suspended to a gun-barrel by a hooked wire, leading through the cork to the water, whereby this invisible fire was conveyed to it; this principle, prevailing in the Non-electrical dense water, immediately conveys to the glass, in which the contained *Æther* appears to be most intimately connected; this is imagined to be the reason it is so strongly attached to the glass, as oftentimes not to return by the way it came for a long time afterwards. I once heard an operator in Electricity affirm he had sent one of these royal prisoners, thus confined, near a mile, which afterwards burst through, both his prison and keeper giving him a blow on the elbows at parting.

“ Mr. Raskin, in Fleet-street, kept this fire in a phial, with water, for ten hours, and others, a longer time, but Mr. Monniers kept it so for thirty-six hours; and every operator in Electricity very well knows that this pure fire may be kept in close connection with water for a long time, particularly if the water be made and kept warm.

“ The more dense the fluid contained in the phial, the more the power there appeared of holding it together, for when it was furnished with Mercury, instead of water, so much was oftentimes detained as to burst of its own accord.

“ Afterwards, the common method in forming these Electrical magazines, was to make use of brass or iron filings, instead of liquids, and coat the outside of phial with a thin plate of lead; which was found to be still better.

“ But the most commodious way is to line the phial with gold leaf, &c. and to coat it with tinfoil, thin lead, or the like and to fasten some tinsel-fringe to the bottom, or the end of the wire within the phial, so as to reach the gold lining

ing by which means the Electrical fire is convey'd to it.

' It is not very material what form the glass is of; to prove which, and to shew the exceeding great power of this fire, when more collected by enlarging the glass, I shall mention what Mr. *Racshrow* says, after he had been giving his opinion of the way in which he conceived lightning and thunder to be generated.

" I shall now endeavour farther to shew the similarity of thunder and lightning to Electricity. The surprising violent shock that is to be given, even in a degree greater than they can well bear, to any number of persons at once, is sufficient to satisfy us, that the Electricity passing through a tree in the same manner, must shock the solids thereof, as it does the animal body. If we could collect a great deal more Electricity, we might split the tree, as we burst the vessels in animals kill'd by Electricity; whose bodies look livid, as when killed by lightning.

" Mr. *Watson* communicated the following experiment to me, and shew'd me such a large glass as I am about to describe; but his was broke. He took hint from Dr. *Bevis*, who, for the same experiment, made use of a flat glass, gilt on both sides, excepting a margin round, no matter what form. This glass, that was shewn me, was blown very thin, in the shape of a Cylinder, like a Confectioner's, open at top, and gilt both on the inside and outside to within two inches of the top. I cover'd mine, which was about twenty inches diameter, with gilt leather, as high as it was gilt; which preserved it from breaking, and made it act the stronger. The metal within such a glass as I have describ'd, when electrified, will act with greater vigour than 25,000 times its own weight of iron file-dust in bottles electrified; which proves that it is from the number of the points in contact that it comes to act so strongly, and not from the quantity of the metal. I let a piece of chain, about ten yards long; one end of which I laid under the bottom of the glass, and the other end I held to the tube electrified, to cause the explosion, which was as loud as the report of a pistol, and the flash of light so very bright, as to dazzle the eyes of the beholders; the whole chain that led the Electrical explosion was not on-

ly illuminated, but darted fire in most directions; the report, though as loud as that of a pistol, was not so short, but more like that of thunder. The first time I tried this experiment, I thought I had broken the glass to pieces. In places where the chain communicated, I have in a proper manner, in one place, put warm spirits of wine, in another file dust, vitriol, and water mixed together, some oil of turpentine in a third, and in trying the above experiment, all these different things would take fire together; which is a proof, that electricity is capable of setting fire to all sulphureous exhalations or vapours in the air; and, those combustible clouds taking fire one after another, their different explosions cause the successive noise of thunder."

Observations on a series of Electrical Experiments. By Dr. HOADLY and Mr. WILSON, F. R. S. Payne, 1s. 6d. Quarto.

THIS series of observations and experiments will undoubtedly be received with uncommon regard by the inquisitive and speculative, being the product of two men, of whom one is eminent for mathematical learning, and the other for experimental curiosity, and both at once the favourites of those who cultivate the abstruser and politer arts. One has already published the *Lectures on Respiration*, and the other *Electrical Experiments*.

They begin with great propriety, by laying down the doctrine which they undertake to prove.

' There is a very fine fluid, of the same nature with air, but extremely more subtle and elastic, according to Sir *Isaac Newton*, every where dispersed through all space, which in his optics he calls *Æther*.

' This *Æther* is much rarer within the dense bodies of the sun, *Stars*, planets, and comets, than in the empty celestial space between them: and in passing from them to great distances, it grows denser and denser perpetually, and thereby causes the gravity of those bodies towards one another, and of their parts towards the bodies; every body endeavouring to go from the denser parts of the æther towards the rarer.

' The earth, therefore, is surrounded every where by this æther to a very great

‘ great distance, in consequence of which
‘ the air and all bodies in it gravitate to-
‘ wards the earth, and towards each other,
‘ agreeably to the appearances at the sur-
‘ face of it.’

Whether the existence of this æther, which is perhaps but the *materia subtilis* with a new name, is proved from the following experiments, may perhaps appear when we examine them, but if we consider it as it is now assumed upon the authority of *Newton*, it seems contrived only for the sake of assigning a cause of gravitation, which may be as well considered, as the primary physical agent, as a property impressed by the creator without any previous influence of matter. For what is gained to philosophy by the super-induction of æther but the necessity of answering another question, What is the cause of the gradual condensation of æther? That repulsion from other matter by which æther must be thus condensed as much requires a cause as gravitation, and to create a matter so different from all other matter, as to gravitate only towards itself, is perhaps one of the arts of a philosopher unwilling to be silent when he has nothing to say. Surely the *primum mobile* with the cycles and epicycles afforded solutions with which importunity might be equally silenced and curiosity equally satisfied.

The authors having thus supposed an æther proceed to other propositions, which are so precisely expressed that they can scarcely be given with the same clearness in any words but their own.

‘ This æther likewise pervades the
‘ pores of all bodies, and lies hid in
‘ them: and whilst the bodies with this
‘ fluid in them are left to themselves,
‘ (undisturbed by any external violence)
‘ this fluid from its elastic nature con-
‘ forms itself, as to its degree of density
‘ to the particular make of that body it
‘ is in. *e. gr.* It is not so dense in dense
‘ bodies, as in rare ones.

‘ Whence it seems to follow, that every
‘ body we have it in our power to make
‘ any experiment upon, has naturally
‘ within it (before it is disturbed by our
‘ experiment) one certain quantity of
‘ this fluid, in such a state of rarity or
‘ density, as is most agreeable to the na-
‘ ture of each particular body.

‘ And hence it seems reasonable to con-
‘ clude, that there will naturally arise
‘ some resistance to every endeavour that
‘ is made, any how to alter the degree of

‘ density in the whole of any body, or in
‘ any particular part of it.

‘ And hence, that it will require some
‘ degree of force to alter the natural
‘ quantity of this fluid contained in every
‘ particular body; and more or less force
‘ according to the nature and make of
‘ each.

‘ Now, as it is universally agreed a-
‘ mong those who are most conversant
‘ with electrical experiments, that the ap-
‘ pearances, which occur in those expe-
‘ riments, arise from the force and action
‘ of a fluid of the same elastic nature,
‘ communicating, and freely passing in and
‘ out at the surface of the earth, and per-
‘ vading likewise the pores of bodies:
‘ and as the clearest definition of what we
‘ mean, when we say a body is electrified,
‘ is this, that either the body has by the
‘ force of the experiment made in order to
‘ electrify it, been forced to part with a
‘ share of this electrical fluid, that naturally
‘ belonged to it during the experiment,
‘ and to remain without it some time after
‘ the experiment is over: or to admit more
‘ than it naturally had within it, during
‘ the experiment, and to remain so over-
‘ loaded, some time after the experiment
‘ is over: it will be worth our while to
‘ enquire whether this electrical fluid, and
‘ the æther, be not one and the same
‘ fluid.

‘ In order to be satisfied in this point, let
‘ us see in what manner different bodies
‘ are thus obliged, on being electrified,
‘ either to part with some of this fluid,
‘ or to receive more of it.

‘ Now from a very great variety of ex-
‘ periments, there is evident proof given,
‘ that there is a resistance made by all bo-
‘ dies against the admission of any more
‘ of this electrical fluid into them, than
‘ what naturally belonged to them.

‘ 2° That there is a resistance likewise
‘ made against any of this electrical fluid’s
‘ getting out of all bodies, and con-
‘ sequently to any diminution of their
‘ natural quantity.

‘ 3° That this resistance is greater, and
‘ less in different bodies.

‘ 4° That there is a limit, beyond
‘ which we cannot increase or diminish
‘ the natural quantity of this electrical
‘ fluid in each particular body.

‘ 5° That when we have thus changed
‘ the natural state of this fluid within
‘ any body, whether by increasing or di-
‘ minishing its quantity, or any other
‘ way; there is a resistance greater or less

‘ according to various circumstances, made to the fluid’s returning to its natural state again within that body.

‘ 6^o and lastly, That there must therefore be some accidental or designed assistance given from without (independent on the body and the electrical fluid contained within it) before they can return to their natural state again.

The resistance to the entrance or escape of the electrical matter is greatest in glass, wax, rosin, brimstone, silk and hair, and in the next degree in air free from vapours: it is weakest in metals, minerals, quicksilver, water, animals, and vegetables, and at the surface of the earth.

‘ But, lastly, that the resistance in these last mentioned bodies is greater, when their surfaces are polished and extended in length, and the electrifying power acts on the middle of these surfaces: and less, when their surfaces are rough and short or end with sharp points or edges, and the electrifying power acts at those ends.’

From this account of the different resistance of bodies, result the rules to be observed in electrical experiments.

‘ Have I a mind to electrify a bar of iron so that it shall make a very great resistance to being unelectrified, or to returning again to its natural state; I consider that silk lines of a sufficient length, kept clean and dry, resist being electrified very strongly; and that air likewise, when it is dry and free from vapour, does the same: and therefore that a bar of iron suspended carefully by silk lines, surrounded by air at a proper distance from other bodies, is disposed of in the best manner to remain electrified strongly, after it is once electrified.

‘ And the reason of this is, that the fluid within the bar cannot return to its natural state without part of it is thrown out of the bar; but the silk lines, by which it is suspended, and the clean dry air, with which it is every where surrounded, resist the admission of this fluid, within them the strongest of most bodies: and therefore when the bar is once electrified, it is thus disposed in the properest manner to remain so, as all the bodies contiguous to it will not admit any of this fluid into them, but with the greatest difficulty.

‘ In the next place, I consider that a more extended surface resists more

‘ than one less so, and that bodies ending with points hardly resist at all; and consequently, that I should choose a bar of iron extended in length, and having its ends shaped into spherical forms, or ending with large knobs.

‘ And lastly, I consider, that if I take care to have a high polish given to the bar, I shall still give a greater power, when once it is electrified, to resist being unelectrified: which I have supposed to be the drift of my experiment.

‘ But now I have thus made choice of the most proper bar, and disposed of this bar in the best manner in order to produce the greatest effect when it is made to return to its natural state; I have evidently placed it in the most disadvantageous circumstances for electrifying it: for the silk lines, and the quantity of air surrounding it, and the particular shape, and polish of the bar, are all of them equal impediments to any of this fluid’s forcing itself into the bar, as they are to its forcing itself out.

‘ But the same way of arguing will lead us to the easiest way of electrifying it in these disfavoured circumstances.

‘ First, I consider that a surface but little extended resists less, than one more so; and therefore that I shall more readily electrify this bar by taking off the resistance arising from the air from a small part of the surface, than from a larger one.

‘ Secondly, that as metals, especially when they end in points, resist electrifying very little, and consequently part with the electrical fluid most easily; I have reason to conclude, that if I hang on to the bar a small metal wire doubled, with its two ends sharpened, and reaching to the electrical machine so as to have those ends in contact with it, as the part where it is doubled is in contact with the bar, I shall on putting the machine in motion most readily electrify the bar; and upon removing this wire, when the bar is electrified, I shall leave it in the best state to resist being unelectrified again.

‘ For this wire, with sharpen’d points, resisting vastly less than the air that surrounds it, very readily admits the electrical fluid flowing into it from the machine, and conducts it to the bar with which it is in contact, and electrifies it; and when the wire is withdrawn,

‘ the

the air closes over the bar, and serves to keep it electrified.

By parity of reason it may be unelectrified gradually by bringing a pointed bar near to its surface, the operator standing on the ground, and unelectrified suddenly and violently by the application of a blunt and polished body.

Many experiments are mentioned, which seem to have been made with great exactness, and have been considered with uncommon subtilty of reasoning, but as the experiments are connected with each other, and the theory arising from them cannot be well understood without them, this treatise does not well admit of an abstract. The authors towards the conclusion have the following observations.

Thus have we gone through the most interesting of the electrical experiments, and from the various appearances they afford, it appears that the electrical fluid is as universal and powerful an agent at or near the surface of the earth, as that fluid, which Sir *Isaac Newton* in his *Optics* calls æther; that it is as subtle and elastic in its nature, as æther is; and as æther does, that it pervades the pores of all bodies whatever, that we are conversant with; is dispersed through whatever vacuum it is in our power to produce by art; and from the natural phænomena of thunder, lightning, &c. seems to be extended to very great distances in the air.

We shall make no scruple therefore now to affirm, that these two fluids are one and the same fluid; as it is much more philosophical to do so, than to suppose two such fluids, each of them equally capable of producing these effects, and equally present every where; which would be multiplying causes, where there is no manner of occasion. The word *electrical*, is of too confined a meaning to be a proper epithet for a fluid of so universal an activity as this is found at last to be, from the experiments we have been considering, because it expresses its power but partially.

Electricity means no more than the power we give bodies by rubbing them, to attract and repel light bodies that are near them, in the same manner as amber does when it is rubbed. But this fluid not only makes light bodies, that are near an electrified body fly to and from that body, and so appear to be attracted and repelled: but it heats them by putting their component par-

ticles, and the particles of air and light within them, into a vibrating motion; and makes them throw out the rays of light that before lay hid, and part with their sulphureous and volatile component particles, which, with the rays of light, on mixing with the air, burst out into sparks of real culinary fire, as the chemists express themselves; nay more, in passing through animals, it occasions convulsions, tremors, pain, and death sometimes: and in passing violently through leaf-gold, held tight between two pieces of glass, makes a fusion both of the gold and the surface of the glass, so instantaneously, that no sensible heat remains in them, and they immediately after become incorporated, and form an enamel.

It is likewise improper to call this fluid *Fire*.

Air may just as properly be called sound, as this fluid may be called fire. When sound is produced, the particles of the air are put into so regular a motion as to convey such sensations by means of the ear as raise the idea of sound. But air is not therefore sound. In the same manner when a body has all its component particles thrown into such agitations in the air, by the force and action of this fluid within it and without it, that it grows hot and shines, and glows and consumes away in smoke and flame, we say the body is on fire, or burns: but this fluid is not therefore *fire*: nor can it, without confounding our ideas, have that name given to it; nor indeed can fire be called a principle or element, in the chemist's sense of the word, any more than sound can.

Sir *Isaac Newton*, at the end of the *principia*, in the second edition, anno 1713, describes this fluid and its effects in the following words, and says expressly, that it is the cause of the electricity.

“Adjicere jam liceret nonnulla de spiritu quodam subtilissimo corpora crassa pervadente et in iisdem latente; cujus vi et actionibus particulæ corporum ad minimas distantias se mutuo attrahunt, et contiguæ factæ cohærent: et corpora electrica agunt ad distantias majores tam repellendo quam attrahendo corpuscula vicina: et lux emittitur, reflectitur, refringitur, inflectitur, et corpora calefacit: et sensatio omnis excitatur, et membra animalium ad voluntatem moventur.”

“ ventur vibrationibus scilicet hujus spiritus per solida nervorum capillamenta ab externis sensuum organis ad cerebrum et a cerebro ad musculos propagatis. Sed hæc paucis exponi non possunt; neque adest *sufficiens copia experimentorum*, quibus leges actionum hujus spiritus accurate determinari et monstrari debent.”

“ No one, we think, can read this paragraph, after having considered the appearances in the experiments described above, without recollecting instances in some one or other of them, of almost all the effects of this fluid, enumerated in it: and agreeing with us, that the other appearances among electrified bodies, as well as that of their repelling and attracting light bodies that are near them, may all of them arise from the force and action of this fluid, on the component particles of the bodies; on the rays of light within them; and on the air they are in; and the reaction of these upon the æther.

“ When a flint and steel are struck together with sufficient force and velocity, a spark of fire, as we call it, is produced, which readily fires gunpowder, or lights tinder: but soon cools, if left to itself.

“ Now if such a spark be caught on a sheet of paper, and examined in a microscope, it will be found to be a piece either of the flint or of the steel, struck off, so exactly spherical and polished, that the windows of the room may be seen in it in the same manner as they are in a large polished sphere of metal or glass; and they could not be so spherical and well polished as they are found to be, if they had not been melted and kept in this form by the cohesion of their component particles.

“ In either of these cases, a piece of flint or steel is evidently separated from the body, and its component particles put into such agitations among each other, as to throw off the rays of light that were among them, and shine and melt, and afterwards cool in a spherical form: by the action of the æther on light and air, and these component particles; and the reaction of these upon the æther; on their being all put into action at once by the briskness of the stroke.

“ There would have been no such spark produced, if any of these had been wanting; and consequently they are all

“ necessary, though perhaps not equally so, to the producing of this effect; the æther seeming to be as powerful an agent as any amongst them; without which the intestine motion among the component particles of the piece struck off, could not have been kept regularly up, even for the very small time in which these changes are made in that piece.

“ In the same manner are the appearances of light in these electrical experiments, whether in faint streams of different colours, or in bright and active sparks, to be considered; as arising from smaller parts of gross bodies separated from them, and carried off by the activity of the excited æther, passing from one body into another; which parts, though imperceptible to us, must have their component particles put into agitations amongst themselves, and, in being decomposed, part with the light (that before lay hid within them) and their most volatile particles; and so shine, and smell, and explode in passing through the air.

“ And not only these appearances of light, sparks, and explosion, but the effects of them on bodies, exposed to them in electrical experiments, seem all to be explicable by the mutual action and reaction of the æther, of the component particles of the small parts of bodies thrown off in these experiments, of the particles of light within these, and of the air, one upon another, when they are once made active by friction.

“ A more minute, or exact explanation of every particular appearance of this kind in each electrical experiment, we were to consider, was never designed in this enquiry; as has been said before. Our intention being only to shew from a number of experiments, most of which were known to those conversant in these things, that whatever fluid was the cause of the very surprising effects produced in them, must be of the same nature and as universal, and as powerful, as the æther which Sir Isaac in his *Optics* suspects even to be the cause of gravity.

“ These experiments, therefore, seem to us so many confirmations of the existence and properties of such a subtle, elastic fluid every where dispersed about the earth; and though they should not be thought absolutely to prove its existence every where, they may be fairly

ly added to the number of those experiments, that cannot be satisfactorily explained without it: and by putting us in a right tract, may perhaps enable us to obtain a sufficient plenty of these sort of experiments to make us certain there is such a fluid actually existing every where; and what the laws of its action are.

If the laying these experiments in the order we have done, and our reasoning upon them, shall any way conduce to so valuable an end; we shall think our time very well employed, and our purpose answered.

Memoirs of the court of AUGUSTUS.

Continued from p. 41.

WE know not whether some apology may not be necessary for the distance between the first account of this book and its continuation. The truth is that this work not being forced upon our attention by much public applause or censure, was sometimes neglected, and sometimes forgotten, nor would it, perhaps, have been now resumed, but that we might avoid to disappoint our readers by an abrupt desertion of any subject.

It is not our design to criticise the facts of this history but the style; not the veracity, but the address of the writer; for, an account of the ancient Romans as it cannot nearly interest any present reader, and must be drawn from writings that have been long known, can owe its value only to the language in which it is delivered, and the reflections with which it is accompanied. Dr. Blackwell, however, seems to have heated his imagination so as to be much affected with every event, and to believe that he can affect others. Enthusiasm is indeed sufficiently contagious, but I never found any of his readers much enamoured of the glorious Pompey, the patriot approv'd, or much incensed against the lawless Caesar, whom this author probably stabs every day and night in his sleeping or waking dreams.

He is come too late into the world with his fury for freedom, with his Brutus and Cassius. We have all on this side of the Tweed long since settled our opinions, his zeal for Roman liberty and declamations against the violators of the republican constitution, only stand now in the reader's

way, who wishes to proceed in the narrative without the interruption of epithets and exclamations. It is not easy to forbear laughter at a man so bold in fighting shadows, so busy in a dispute two thousand years past, and so zealous for the honour of a people who while they were poor robbed mankind, and as soon as they became rich robbed one another. Of these robberies our author seems too have no very quick sense, except when they are committed by Caesar's party, for every act is sanctified by the name of a patriot.

If this author's skill in ancient literature were less generally acknowledged, one might sometimes suspect that he had too frequently consulted the French writers. He tells us that Archelaus the Rhodian made a speech to Cassius, and in so saying dropt some tears, and that Cassius after the reduction of Rhodes was covered with glory.---Deiotarus was a keen and happy spirit.---The ingrate Castor kept his court.

His great delight is to shew his universal acquaintance with terms of art, with words that every other polite writer has avoided and despised. When Pompey conquered the pirates he destroyed fifteen hundred ships of the line.---The Xanthian parapets were tore down.---Brutus suspecting that his troops were plundering commanded the trumpets to sound to their colours.---Most people understood the act of attainder passed by the senate.---The Numidian troopers were unlikely in their appearance.---The Numidians beat up one quarter after another.---Salvidienus resolved to pass his men over in boats of leather, and he gave orders for equipping a sufficient number of that sort of small craft.---Pompey had light agile frigates, and fought in a strait where the current and caverns occasion swirls and a roll.---A sharp out-look was kept by the admiral.---It is a run of about fifty Roman miles.---Brutus broke Lipella in the fight of the army.---Mark Antony garbled the senate.---He was a brave man well qualified for a commodore.

In his choice of phrases he frequently uses words with great solemnity, which every other mouth and pen has appropriated to jocularly and levity! The Rhodians gave up the contest and in poor plight fled back to Rhodes.---Boys and girls were easily kidnapped.---Deiotarus was a mighty believer of augury.---Deiotarus destroyed his ungracious progeny.---The regularity of

of the Romans was their mortal aversion ---They desired the consuls to curb such hainous doings---He had such a shrewd invention that no side of a question came amiss to him---*Brutus* found his mistress a coquettish creature.---

He sometimes with most unlucky dexterity mixes the grand and the burlesque together, *the violation of faith, Sir, says Cassius, lies at the door of the Rhodians by reiterated acts of perfidy.*---The iron grate fell down, crushed those under it to death, and caught the rest as in a trap---When the *Xanthians* heard the military shout and saw the flame mount they concluded there would be no mercy. It was now about sun-set and they had been at hot work since noon.

He has often words or phrases with which our language has hitherto had no knowledge.---One was a heart friend to the republic. A deed was expedited. The *Numidians* begun to reel and were in hazard of falling into confusion---The tutor embraced his pupil close in his arms ---Four hundred women were taxed who have no doubt been the wives of the best *Roman* citizens.---Men not born to action are inconsequential in government ---collectitious troops.---The foot by their violent attack began the fatal break in the *Pharsaliac* field. He and his brother with a politic common to other countries had taken opposite sides.

His epithets are of the gaudy or hyperbolical kind. The glorious news---Eager hopes and dismal fears.---Bleeding *Rome*---divine laws and hallowed customs ---Merciless war---intense anxiety.

Sometimes the reader is suddenly ravished with a sonorous sentence, of which when the noise is past the meaning does not long remain. When *Brutus* set his legions to fill a moat, instead of heavy dragging and slow toil, they set about it with huzzas and racing, as if they had been striving at the *Olympic* games. They hurled impetuous down the huge trees and stones and with shouts forced them into the water, so that the work expected to continue half the campaign was with rapid toil completed in a few days. - *Brutus's* soldiers fell to the gate with resolute fury, it gave way at last with hideous crash---This great and good man, doing his duty to his country, received a mortal wound, and glorious fell in the cause of *Rome*; may his memory be ever dear to all lovers of liberty, learning and humanity! ---This promise ought ever to embalm his

memory---The queen of nations was torn by no foreign invader. *Rome* fell a sacrifice to her own sons, and was ravaged by her unnatural offspring, all the great men of the state, all the good, all the holy were openly murdered by the wickedest and worst.---Little islands cover the harbour of *Brindisi*, and form the narrow outlet from the numerous creeks that compose its capacious port.---At the appearance of *Brutus* and *Cassius* a shout of joy rent the heavens from the surrounding multitudes.---

Such are the flowers which may be gathered by every hand in every part of this garden of eloquence. But having thus freely mentioned our author's faults, it remains that we acknowledge his merit, and confess that this book is the work of a man of letters, that it is full of events displayed with accuracy and related with vivacity, and though it is sufficiently defective to crush the vanity of its author, it is sufficiently entertaining to invite readers.

Travels through Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, and Lorrain.
By JOHN GEORGE KEYSER, F. R. S.
Translated from the German, 4 Vols 4to.
A. Linde.

THIS book contains an agreeable narrative of a journey through a very considerable part of *Europe*. The author appears a curious and intelligent man, one objection, perhaps in the opinion of most readers the only objection to his performance is, that he has visited only those countries which every man visits, and therefore has only seen what every man sees. His book is written in the form of letters, which allows him the liberty of minuteness and digression.

The reader is prepared by an account of the author to expect something considerable in this performance.

' *John George Keyser* was born in the year 1689, at *Tburnau*, a town belonging to the counts of *Giech*. His father, who was of the count's council, took an extraordinary care of his education; and the sincere piety which he imbibed in his childhood from his mother, strongly influenced him during his whole life. His early years were not squandered away in the dissipations of youth, but seriously consecrated to the great author of being. He was so well fixed in his religious principles, that he never was carried away

away by the torrent of libertinism, or tainted by the prevalence of custom and fashion in a degenerate age. His inclination for learning was visible very early, and he received his first instructions under the best masters that could be procured. With their recommendation he was removed to the university of *Hall*, which from its first foundation is known to have been composed of the greatest proficient in literature. Here *Keyfler*, from the custom of his country, and the consideration of its great utility, became enamoured with the study of the civil law. But he was not so attached to this branch of learning, as to neglect the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew* languages, history, the antiquity of his country, and the whole circle of the sciences.

He had for some time left the university of *Hall*, when an honourable field was opened to him for the exercise of his talents, in the quality of preceptor to *Charles Maximilian* and *Christian Charles*, counts of *Giech-Buchan*; with whom, in the year 1713, he returned to *Hall*, and afterwards attended them in their travels. The first place of note they visited was *Utrecht*, where he commenced an acquaintance with the learned *Reland*, who soon perceiving in him a superior capacity, contracted an intimate acquaintance with him.

Mr. *Keyfler*'s sense of his duty to the two young counts carried him from that delightful city sooner than he otherwise could have wished. With them he visited the chief cities of *Germany*, *France*, and the *Netherlands*, and in all those places he never failed to make some new literary acquisition. *Baudolot*, *Montfaucon*, and other learned persons in *France*, departed from their prejudices against the *Germans* which that self-conceited nation generally entertain with regard to the rest of the world. They heartily joined in friendship with him, and admired his abilities in illustrating some monuments of antiquity, particularly some fragments of *Celtic* idols lately discovered in the cathedral at *Paris*.

My friend returned safe with his pupils, and acquired so much honour, that his qualifications for such a trust were spoken of in the highest terms to baron *Bernstorff*, first minister of state to his *Britannic* majesty as elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*. This nobleman was at that time desirous of a proper person for

undertaking the education of his grandson, a youth of the greatest hopes. *Keyfler* was pitched upon, it was in the autumn of 1716 that he came to *Hanover*, where his application to his trust, and his whole behaviour surpassed the expectations of his *Mæcenæ*s. In the year 1718, Mr. *Keyfler* obtained leave to make a voyage to *England*; to which, whatever other commissions he might execute, he gave the appearance of a philosophical journey; and the same free access to learned societies by which he had reaped such great advantages in *France* and the *Low Countries*, rendered *London* and *Oxford* highly agreeable to him. A signal proof of the esteem he acquired in *England* is, that he was unanimously chosen a member of the royal society; the only title which my worthy friend, who is now exalted above all sublunary ambition, ever bore. This honour he particularly owed to a learned essay *De Dea Nehalennia numine veterum Walachrorum topico*. In this treatise he shewed a very profound knowledge of the antiquities of his country. That learned society could not but be better pleased with such a piece, from the indisputable connection betwixt the *German* and *British* antiquities. There is no piece of antiquity more famous in *England* than the *Anglo-Saxon* monument on *Salisbury plain*, called *Stone henge*. This remainder of the first ages of the world has been cleared up by my friend with such solidity and learning, as manifest that the honour conferred on him did not exceed his merit. He next distinguished himself at *London*, by an ingenious *Dissertation on the consecrated mistletoe of the Druids*, which he dedicated to his worthy friend Dr. *James Douglas*. Soon after his return to *Hanover* in 1720, he published an entire collection of select discourses on the *Celtic* and northern antiquities, which met with universal approbation.

The two young barons *Bernstorff* were above ten years under Mr. *Keyfler*'s care, who by his judicious instructions and acquaintance with the sciences, fitted them for seeing the world with advantage. He first went with them, in the year 1727, to *Tubingen*, where after a stay of a year and a half in that university, they set out in April 1729, on that tour which terminated so much to Mr. *Keyfler*'s benefit and reputation. They visited the upper part of *Germany*, *Saxony*, *Switzerland*.

' *zerland*, and took a particular view of
 ' *Italy*, which has ever been accounted
 ' the land of curiosities. In the month of
 ' *June* of the following year they came to
 ' *Vienna*, where they spent three months in
 ' viewing the infinite variety of remarkable
 ' objects which attract the eye in that city.
 ' The name of such an eminent minister
 ' of state as baron *Bernstorff* procured them
 ' every where admittance to the most pri-
 ' vate repositories of antiquities, and to
 ' the intimate conversation of men of rank
 ' and letters; so that all things concurred
 ' to answer the noble design of their tra-
 ' vels. Their next progress was into
 ' *Upper Hungary*, *Bohemia*, and the other
 ' parts of *Germany*. In 1731 they passed
 ' through *Lorraine* into *France*, from thence
 ' crossed the channel into *England*, making
 ' *Holland* the last stage of their travels.
 ' To this tour we are obliged for this va-
 ' luable book. The youngest baron ha-
 ' ving been nominated envoy to the dyet
 ' from the king of *Denmark*, as duke of
 ' *Holstein-Glücksstadt*, Mr. *Keyser* attended
 ' him to the *Danish* court, and afterwards
 ' to *Ratisbon*; after which he spent the
 ' remainder of his days with the eldest of
 ' his pupils, who allowed him a very hand-
 ' some income. As the two brothers had
 ' all the reason in the world to be con-
 ' vinced of his talents and integrity, they
 ' committed to his care not only their fine
 ' library and museum, but likewise the
 ' most weighty concerns of the family.

' We must not imagine that Mr. *Keys-
 ' ler* passed the remainder of his life in a
 ' culpable inactivity. The love of science
 ' is incompatible with the indulgences of
 ' a lazy indolent repose. He had, in his
 ' travels, laid the foundation of a small
 ' library of his own, in which were some
 ' very scarce and valuable books. It
 ' was his opinion, there could not be a
 ' nobler employment for a person of the
 ' greatest learning than to attend to the
 ' voice of the Creator, speaking to him in
 ' the works of creation; so that his ca-
 ' binet of natural curiosities, which he had
 ' collected with the most critical nicety,
 ' and at no small expence, was an inex-
 ' haustible fund of entertainment to him.

' He died in the fifty-fifth year of his
 ' age, on the 20th of *June*, 1743, of an
 ' asthma, after viewing, with intrepidity,
 ' the gradual approach of death. The
 ' serenity of his mind in that awful crisis,
 ' shewed that his hopes were full of im-
 ' mortality, and the whole tenor of his

' life demonstrated, that these hopes were
 ' well grounded.'

We shall select out of this volume some
 passages from among others equally wor-
 thy of notice.

' At a league's distance from *Freyburg*,
 ' in a wilderness, among woods and rocks,
 ' is a very remarkable hermitage, with a
 ' chapel, oratory, steeple, hall, refectory,
 ' kitchen, rooms, stairs, cellar, well, and
 ' other conveniencies, all hewn out of a
 ' rock, even to the chimney and steeple,
 ' though the latter be fifty-four feet in
 ' height. The astonishment which this,
 ' of itself may excite, will not be a little
 ' increased, when it is known to have been
 ' the labour only of a single man and a
 ' boy. Nature had indeed provided a fine
 ' spring; but the industrious architect has
 ' hewn little channels for bringing the
 ' water out of the rock into small cisterns;
 ' and of earth brought from other places,
 ' he has made a small kitchen garden.
 ' This edifice it is impossible to view with-
 ' out pleasure, but likewise a mixture of
 ' concern for the fate of its first owner, a
 ' man of such contrivance and industry:
 ' in the year 1708, in carrying back some
 ' young people who came to visit him on
 ' the consecration of his chapel, he was
 ' drowned in the river *Sane* running by
 ' the hermitage, on which river he used
 ' once a week to fetch necessaries from the
 ' town in a little boat.

' Something like this is found in a
 ' cavern in the bishoprick of *Heidelberg*,
 ' called *Lippel's Hole*, from its first inha-
 ' tant, with a well, stable, a long passage
 ' and large chamber also hewn in the rock,
 ' but to a very different purpose, this being
 ' *Lippel's* haunt after his robberies and
 ' murders, yet it did not secure him from
 ' dying by the hand of the executioner.

One cannot but reflect on the different
 motives of these two solitaries. To re-
 tire from the world to the service of God
 was rational in a man who thought inno-
 cence best secured, and God best served by
 retirement. But what can be thought of
 him who lived in a cavern to rob, and
 robbed to live in a cavern. Surely in
 every sense all wickedness is folly.

The account of *Patkul* and *Charles* of
Sweden will interest many of our readers.

' I shall always respect the memory of an
 ' excellent person here [*Lausanne*] who was
 ' perfectly versed in the affairs of the north,
 ' and had for some time also chose this
 ' country for his residence. He was a
 ' faithful

' faithful friend of the afterwards unfor-
 ' tunate *John Reinhold Patkul*, and they
 ' lived together in mutual complacency,
 ' sometimes at *Prangin*, an estate belong-
 ' ing to *Mr. Dankelman* in the *Pais de*
 ' *Vaud*, and sometimes at *Lausanne*. *Patkul*
 ' having escaped from *Sweden*, to avoid
 ' discovery took the name of *Fischerring*:
 ' to divert his melancholy he used to em-
 ' ploy the morning hours in a *French*
 ' translation of *Puffendorf de officio homi-*
 ' *nis & civis*, and his friend read a lecture
 ' upon *Puffendorf's* larger work of the
 ' law of nature and nations. Their after-
 ' noons were spent in polite company.
 ' Here it was that he fell in love with
 ' *Mademoiselle M-----*, and when soon
 ' after in *Saxony*, being in the way of
 ' making a considerable figure, he wrote
 ' a very moving letter to the lady, that she
 ' would come to him to conclude their
 ' marriage. But *Saxony* was too far off,
 ' and in the minds of these people, who
 ' from their infancy hear freedom, tran-
 ' quillity, and calm pleasures talk'd of as
 ' the greatest blessings of life, ambition
 ' does not carry so high a sway. She was
 ' afterwards married to a young *Prussian*
 ' nobleman, who also was very near un-
 ' dergoing the same fate as *Patkul*, two
 ' votes only saving him from losing his
 ' head, for an attempt on the lake of *Ge-*
 ' *neva*, when being in company with some
 ' rich persons, and amongst others some
 ' *French*, he at once carried off about
 ' forty thousand louis d'ors of their money.

' *Mr. F. B.* going afterwards to the court
 ' of *Sweden*, made no manner of secret
 ' of his intimacy with *Patkul*, by whom he
 ' had also been desired privately to get in-
 ' telligence on what terms he stood with
 ' the king: but from several circumstances
 ' the king seemed rather to look upon him
 ' as one dead, about whom, so far from
 ' harbouring any particular grudge or
 ' rancour, he scarce concerned himself.
 ' General *R-----* a pretended friend of
 ' *Patkul's* offer'd *Charles XII.* to deliver
 ' him dead or alive; but the king did
 ' not come into the offer, instead of
 ' having set a large reward upon *Patkul's*
 ' head as has been reported. Some-
 ' time after *F. B.* discoursing over these
 ' matters with *Patkul*, said at parting
 ' *Peut-etre que vous entendrez avec le*
 ' *temps, que le Roy de Suede, & Patkul sont*
 ' *bons amis.* "i. e. Possibility you may
 ' in time come to hear that the king of
 ' *Sweden* and *Patkul* are good friends."
 ' It is indeed surprizing that an envoy ex-

' traordinary instead of being permitted
 ' to escape, should be deliver'd up at a
 ' time when probably the king of *Sweden*
 ' would hardly ever have thought of him
 ' any more: but besides *Furstenberg* the
 ' governor being *Patkul's* inveterate ene-
 ' my, the privy counsellors *Pfingsten* and
 ' *Imhof* (dreading *Patkul's* resentment
 ' which probably they would have felt)
 ' had the chief hand in his misfortune,
 ' it being by them that the king of *Swe-*
 ' *den* was put upon measures for having
 ' *Patkul* delivered up. It seems the year
 ' before he concluded a good advice,
 ' which he had given to king *Augustus*
 ' with these words, *Dixi & animam sal-*
 ' *vari.* "I have spoken the truth and
 ' saved a soul." To which some add,
 ' that count *Flemming* the general and
 ' prime-minister getting a sight of this
 ' paper, wherein he was reflected on as
 ' the author of taking the *Moscovites* into
 ' *Saxon* pay, he wrote under the above
 ' *Latin* words; *Maledixisti & damnaberis.*
 ' i. e. Thou art a calumniator and shalt
 ' be damned."

' The king of *Sweden* was easily brought
 ' into the subsequent procedures, for be-
 ' ing in all things a severe administrator
 ' of justice, *Patkul's* conduct was repre-
 ' sented to him as entirely deserving an in-
 ' famous death. *F. B.* acknowledges that
 ' he could not without tears read the ac-
 ' counts of his friend's misfortunes in
 ' the news papers, especially of his be-
 ' ing whipped by the common hangman
 ' in all the chief cities of *Sweden*. *Pat-*
 ' *kul* indeed from the king's temper could
 ' not promise himself any favour after
 ' being delivered up to him; but he had
 ' no manner of apprehension that he
 ' was to die with such circumstances of
 ' ignominy: for coming to the place of ex-
 ' ecution, and seeing, besides the block, a
 ' wheel, he was struck with such concern,
 ' that throwing up his eyes to heaven, he
 ' cried out, *Oh! my king, what usage is*
 ' *this!* He underwent a great deal in dy-
 ' ing*, a fellow who understood nothing
 ' of

' In opposition to common report, I have in
 ' my hands the authentic account of the ec-
 ' clesiastic who attended *Patkul* at his death,
 ' which intirely clears him of all suspicion of
 ' infidelity: on the contrary, *Patkul* used to
 ' call the *New Testament* his dearest inestimable
 ' treasure. He had with great earnestness
 ' solicited the king's pardon by the media-
 ' tions of the imperial and *Russian* courts, but
 ' to no purpose. Nothing affected him more
 ' than

‘ of breaking upon the wheel, having been
 ‘ employed instead of the proper execu-
 ‘ tioner. This happened at *Cajimir*, *Octo-*
 ‘ *ber* 10, 1707; and though the turn of
 ‘ *Charles* the XIIth’s fortune cannot be
 ‘ dated from this time, yet it is certain
 ‘ that his whole succeeding life was a se-
 ‘ ries of disappointments and distress. *Pat-*
 ‘ *kul*’s predominant failing was passion,
 ‘ and that of *Charles* XIIth obstinacy, for
 ‘ which the *Turks* used to call him *Demir-*
 ‘ *bache*, i. e. Iron head.

‘ *Peter* the Great being at *Torgau* in
 ‘ 1711, told baron *Bernstorff* envoy from the
 ‘ elector of *Brunswick*, that he had made
 ‘ three different proposals of peace to his
 ‘ brother *Charles*, a submissive one in *Sax-*
 ‘ *ony*, an equal one before the battle of
 ‘ *Pultowa*, and a generous one after the
 ‘ said battle. But the king of *Sweden*
 ‘ bent on extremities, had rejected them
 ‘ all three. The Czar at the commence-
 ‘ ment of the war was in the wrong, and
 ‘ providence seemed to have punished his
 ‘ injustice, till by the king of *Sweden*’s
 ‘ pertinacity the *Russian* army came to be
 ‘ in the right. The Czar also acknow-
 ‘ ledged that in the campaign on the *Pruth*,
 ‘ he did not shew himself a consummate
 ‘ warrior, but fell into the same error which
 ‘ *Charles* XII. had committed in his *Russian*
 ‘ expedition. *Charles* XIIth when but a
 ‘ boy, insisted with the greatest heat and
 ‘ obstinacy against the queen his grand-
 ‘ mother, that the blue coat he had then
 ‘ on was black. Another time, upon her
 ‘ not immediately opening the door of the
 ‘ chamber where she was, he ran his head
 ‘ with such violence against it that he fell
 ‘ down senseless. In his adult age he in-
 ‘ sisted that a wall which his sledge-horse
 ‘ had run against, should be pulled down
 ‘ that he might have his will of driving
 ‘ over it. Another time he would make
 ‘ his horse bend and crawl along with him
 ‘ through a low passage, where, had the
 ‘ horse raised itself ever so little, he must
 ‘ infallibly have lost his life. However
 ‘ his manner of living was exemplary,
 ‘ temperate and hardy, having no curtains

‘ than being condemned by the appellation of
 ‘ a traitor to his country. His last confession
 ‘ from *Gen.* xlv. 16. is very moving, and
 ‘ his behaviour in his last hour edifying.
 ‘ The sentence was something more than se-
 ‘ vere, for after being broke in five different
 ‘ parts of his body whilst alive, he was be-
 ‘ headed, and his quarters placed on wheels
 ‘ in the road.

‘ to his bed, nor night-cap, night-gown,
 ‘ nor slippers. The ornaments on the wall
 ‘ of his bed-chamber were muskets and
 ‘ pistols, and on the table always lay a
 ‘ Bible and *Quintus Curtius*: this last book
 ‘ is said to have been of great prejudice
 ‘ to the king, confirming him in his te-
 ‘ merity, and prompting him to such un-
 ‘ dertakings as are scarce excusable in a
 ‘ romance; of which, his desperate re-
 ‘ sistance against twenty thousand *Turks* at
 ‘ *Bender* is a strong instance. *Alexander*
 ‘ the Great is, also, the only one betwixt
 ‘ whom and *Charles* XIIth a comparison
 ‘ can be made, yet with this difference,
 ‘ that the king of *Sweden* was as much
 ‘ superior to luxury and voluptuousness,
 ‘ as the *Grecian* hero was enslaved by
 ‘ them.

‘ Before the irruption into *Saxony*, ge-
 ‘ neral *Reinschild* asked *F. B.* what was
 ‘ the opinion in *Germany* of the *Swedish*
 ‘ arms? and it being answered, that their
 ‘ successes were wondered at; *Reinschild*
 ‘ replied, that he very well saw *F. B.* was
 ‘ for mincing the matter, and that to speak
 ‘ his mind out he would say, the *Swedes*
 ‘ make war like children, which he, *Reins-*
 ‘ *child*, could not wholly deny, but that
 ‘ this was not to be imputed to the *Swedish*
 ‘ generals, who must follow the king’s or-
 ‘ ders, they, otherwise being not ignorant of
 ‘ the regular method of carrying on a war.
 ‘ It was also represented to the king, that
 ‘ from such hazardous enterprizes, and his
 ‘ manner of fighting, not much could be
 ‘ expected against experienced and well
 ‘ disciplined armies, such as at that time
 ‘ were engaged against one another in
 ‘ *Flanders*; to which he answered, against
 ‘ other enemies I shall also use another
 ‘ method. *Pultowa* has shewn how much
 ‘ his enemies improved by the continuance
 ‘ of the war. It must be owned however
 ‘ to his praise, that when at the height of
 ‘ military glory, he appears to have been
 ‘ but little elevated; for having enquired of
 ‘ *F. B.* about the *German* generals, parti-
 ‘ cularly about general *Styrum*; this gen-
 ‘ tleman answered, “There were, indeed,
 ‘ many good heads capable of great things,
 ‘ when under the direction and command
 ‘ of others, but unable, of themselves,
 ‘ to produce any thing important, or to
 ‘ be employed at the head of affairs,
 ‘ where an extraordinary depth of judg-
 ‘ ment and much experience was required;
 ‘ but that it greatly added to his majesty’s
 ‘ honour, that so early in life, he formed
 ‘ the wisest designs, and executed them
 ‘ with

“ with proper vigour and dispatch, &c.
 “ Whereupon the king returned, For what
 “ I have hitherto done I may thank God
 “ and good fortune.”

It would probably promote the interest of learning to compare the laws and practices of different universities, and we shall therefore extract our author's account of the students at *Tubingen*.

“ In all *Germany* there is not a protestant province which in proportion to its extent affords so many learned and able preachers as the Dutchy of *Wurtemberg*. By what means such a valuable superiority is acquired well deserves a farther consideration. So early as in the common schools, the capacity of the boys, who by their parents are design'd for the study of divinity, or whom their own inclinations prompt to it, is strictly examined, and afterwards for some years a watchful eye is kept over their application and acquirements; then it is they commence *petentes*, and afterwards *expectantes*. Besides the examinations in the town schools, several times in a year performed before the magistracy of the place, two scholarchæ or visitors are appointed by the duke, who every year go a circuit for inspecting into the state of the schools. The youths who for some years stand the test of these inspectors, and appear to answer well the hope at first conceived of them, are for two or three years successively examined before the consistorial council at *Stutgard*, and if judged capable are sent to one of the two monasteries of *Blaubeurns* and *Denkendorf*: here they bind themselves by oath constantly, and at home or abroad, to serve the house of *Wurtemberg*; and upon any misbehaviour by which they render themselves unworthy of the sacred function, to repay to the states the expences of their maintenance, which are computed at 50 guilders *per annum*. Such a one is termed *rejectus*, and is to be distinguished from a *dimissus*, who pays his charges, and with the consent of the states goes into foreign service. In case the parents have given occasion to the misbehaviour of the *rejectus*, his charges must be immediately repaid by them, but if they are not in fault, the inheritance from the time of the rejection is out of the power of the parents, and arrested by the princely ecclesiastical chest; and after the death of the parents the solicitation of the recovery of it is attended with no small trouble: concerning this article not only the per-

son himself who is received upon the foundation enters into an obligation, but also his parents. The youths remain in the above-mentioned cloisters two years for their improvement in the languages, and other essential sciences, at the end of which time they are removed to higher seminaries, from *Blaubeurn* to *Bebenhausen*, and from *Denkendorf* to *Maulbruun*. These promotions are made every year but alternately, and it is not before a novice has spent other two years in one of these upper cloisters, that they are first admitted on the great foundation at *Tubingen*, into which also are received students from the *Stutgard* college. The cloyster teachers are men of eminent learning and parts, and in time come to be professors, special superintendants, and lastly prelates. In these cloysters youth are furnished gratis with food, candle, fuel, washing, lodging, physic, paper, most of their apparel, and two pair of shoes a year. In the *Tubingen* foundation, which formerly was an *Augustinian* monastery, besides their lodging and diet, they have every quarter of a year a dollar and a quire of paper. The five places above-mentioned have two vacations, *i. e.* a fortnight at *Easter* and three weeks at *autumn*. At these times scarce a single youth is to be seen in all the four cloysters, every one going to visit his relations or acquaintance; and for viaticum-money receives as many grusches as he has miles to travel home. The stated number of pupils in each cloyster is 25. As every two years a colony is usually sent from the lower cloisters to the upper, so promotions are made from these to the *Tubingen* foundation; and they who are admitted from *Stutgard* college, or sent hither *ex gratia*, as is sometimes the case, being also computed, the annual new members make about thirty, which balances the number of those who are called from thence to the ministerial-office, or who leave it on other accounts. The new-comers here are for the first year called *novitii*, and are more than one in a room; their charge is to heat the stove, bring water for washing, &c. but with discretion, and not subject to any insulting language or ill treatment. The first two years are again employed in philosophy, in frequent disputations, and other exercises introductory to the degree of *magister*. Their next stage

is to devote some years to divinity, partly under the professors of the university and foundation, and partly under the most capable persons of their society, who are distinguished by the name of *repetentes*, and are allowed a better diet, and more money. Lastly, they undergo an examination from the consistory of *Stuttgart*, by whom they are declared qualified for all the offices of a minister, and to act as vicars during the illness of a country minister, or the vacancy of a parish. This vicarship the *magister* enters upon by an order of the president or of the consistory: in the first case he receives from the pastor, whose place he supplies, half a guilder per week, besides lodging and board; and in the latter three half guilders a week from the parish. Every quarter of a year the laws and institutes of the foundation are read in the public auditory; at the same time a certificate drawn up by one of the *repetentes*, and signed by their *superattendentes*, must be deliver'd to the consistory, specifying the dwelling, application and other parts of the behaviour of the stipendiaries. Those who are not *magistri*, the *repetentes* are diligently to exercise in lectures of philology and philosophy; and how beneficial this practice is to the instructed appears from the public quarterly examinations. Once a week, before the president, the *repetitor* discusses a theological thesis, the *magistri* being present, divided into classes. At this exercise the chancellor of the university often assists. The directors are the two *superattendentes*, and the *magister domus*; the latter is a professor of philosophy, but the former are chosen from among the professors of divinity.

Thus is the *Tubingen* foundation a seminary from whence fit subjects may always be selected for the ministerial function; and as time and opportunity both concur in their favour, it affords many young divines, who besides their assiduity in their main employments, successfully bestow part of their time in other entertaining parts of knowledge, as foreign languages, mathematics, geography, civil and literary history, physic, &c. which not only improves their genius, but gives an agreeableness to their conversation, especially as some of them are continually travelling at the duke's charge; all which circumstances taken together, must necessarily make them other sort of people than some of their station which

one meets with in many other places. On the *Tubingen* foundation, those in the country vicarages included, there are constantly three hundred students in divinity, whose diligence and good behaviour is under a rigid inspection. They meet twice a day in a very orderly manner at their meals, when one of them, every day, by turns, pronounces a sermon. You will easily conceive, Sir, that the maintenance of so many buildings at the five places before mentioned, the salaries of so many professors, overseers, teachers, and the disbursements in food and wine, and apparel for four or five hundred persons, and other articles pertaining to a foundation of this nature, must stand the duke or the country in above fifty thousand dollars *per annum*: but, in my opinion, it is an expence never to be sufficiently praised, as from whence considerable advantages may accrue not only to this country, but likewise to christiandom in general; and the charges of it being taken from the sequestered monasteries, it cannot be said, in this respect, that the foundations of our forefathers are diverted from the original end and intention of the donor. The hereditary benefice of *Bulach*, in the country of *Wurtemberg*, annexed to the *Gruckler* family, by virtue of a reserve made by one of its ancestors who lived at the beginning of the reformation, and which he greatly promoted here, must be looked upon as a particular case.

Some time ago the Jesuits of *Rottenburg*, a place two leagues distant from *Tubingen*, were invited to the public theological disputations; but the following adventure it is presumed, has put them out of conceit to come again. Professor *Muller* presided at the act, and by the metaphysical distinctions and subtilties of the Jesuits, was so hard pressed as to be almost at a nonplus, so that the audience began to fear for the president, which would have been a flagrant disgrace to the whole body. Upon this, some hastened away to *D. O.* and informed him of the distress they were in. At that time he had not dressed himself, but inspired with zeal against the adversary, he huddled on his cloaths and cloak, and flew away to the college. At his entrance into the hall, he was still putting up his stockings, when he heard one of the two chosen champions of the Jesuits declaiming with an exultation which could only proceed from the certain

tain hope of an approaching triumph. Such a sound alone was sufficient so to inflame D. O. that, before he had sight of his antagonist, he cried out *Mentiris, Jesuita mentiris!* that is, "Thou lyest, jesuit, thou lyest." Upon taking his place, he first prudently asked the subject of the dispute, and the jesuits objection, and now the engagement was renewed. The jesuit exerting the utmost strength both of his understanding and lungs to mention the advantage he had gained; and on the other side, the impending scandal that the enemy should carry the day in such a place, raised such a ferment and almost desperate defence,

that *Boileau* might have greatly improved his heroic poem of the *Lutrin*, could he have been present at this altercation. By the superior dexterity of D. O. at the scholastic weapons, the scene soon changed, and the jesuits at last confounded, by the declaration of some impartial judges who were present, quitted the field in such a manner, as shewed they would hardly ever shew their faces there again.

Among the curiosities of the university library here, are shewn above seven thousand sermons, which the celebrated *Crusius* hearing in *German*, immediately took down in *Greek*.

Books and Pamphlets published 1756.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. AN answer to Mr *Bulkley's* pleas for mixt communion. By *G. Killingworth*, 6d *Baldwin*.

2. Remarks on a treatise concerning the intermediate state, 6d *Corbett*.

3. Animadversions on a late sermon, preached in the diocese of *Oxford*, 6d *Owen*.

4. A letter of admonition to the Rev. Mr. *Samuel Pike*. By *C. Fleming*. 6d. *Noon*.

5. The contest between *Sebastian*, a Spanish friar, and the four evangelists. *Whitridge*.

6. A specimen of the theology of the ancients. By *F. Fayerman*, M. A. 2s 6d *Griffiths*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. A sequel to *Hosier's* ghost, 3d *Morgan*.

8. The law of devises, revocations, and last wills, 5s *Waller*.

9. True censure no aspersions against the *Hutchinsonians*, 6d *Baldwin*.

10. A modest apology for an admiral in the *Mediterranean*, 6d *Cooper*.

11. Six letters from A. B. to father *Sheldon*, 1s 6d *Morgan*. (See p. 126.)

12. An apology for certain gentlemen in *Oxford*, 1s. *J. Rivington*.

13. The conduct of military gentlemen inspected, 1s *Robinson*.

14. An essay on the present state of the publick roads, 6d *Baldwin*.

15. A faithful narrative of the surprising transactions of the thief-takers. By *J. Cox*, 1s 6d *Mechell*.

16. An historical account of the rise of the quakers, 6d *Newbery*.

17. The target, a treatise on a branch of the art military, 1s *Dodsley*.

18. Reflections on the immorality of the present age, 1s *Cooper*.

19. A vindication of national society, 1s 6d *Cooper*.

20. An address to the subjects of *Great-Britain*, 6d *Noon*.

21. Reasons for building barracks, 1s *Cooper*.

22. All the orations of *Demosthenes*. In *English*. By *T. Leland*, B.D. 6s *Johnston*.

23. A supplement to the second volume of notes of cases in point of practice. By *H. Barnes*, 1s *Shuckburgh*.

24. An enquiry into the causes of our naval miscarriages, 1s. *Robinson*.

25. Two dissertations on the theatres. By *Cibber*, 3s *Griffiths*.

26. The book of constitutions of the ancient and honourable fraternity of free and accepted masons, 4to, *Scott*.

27. An apology for introducing Mr *Sexton's* powder, 6d. *Cooke*.

28. Memoirs of the life and actions of general *Blakeney*, 6d *Scott*.

29. A letter to the common council upon the supposed occasion of their meeting, 6d *Cooper*.

30. An essay on the times, 1s *Cooper*.

31. A modest address to the commons of *Great Britain*, 6d. *Scott*.

32. *Bover* vindicated from the false insinuations and accusations of the papists, 6d *Doughty*.

33. A dissertation on the cause and effect of the populousness of a nation. By *W. Bell*, M.A. 1s *Dodsley*.

34. The chronicle of *Byng*, 6d *Withy*.

35. An essay on weighing gold, By *W. Symons*, 1s 6d *Hodges*.

36. A short epistle from a country gentleman to the duke of *Newcastle*, 4d *Payne*.

37. A preliminary discourse to an intended treatise on the fluxionary method. By *J. Rowning*, M.A. 1s 6d *Dodd*.

38. Observations on a series of electrical experiments, By Dr *Hoadley* and Mr *Wilfor*, 1s 6d *Payne*. (See p. 234.)

A view of the importance of our Plantations in America, to their Mother-Country.

THE *British* Plantations on the continent of *America* are of vast importance both to themselves and their mother-country. If we consider their extent, their situation, their native richness, and conveniency for trade, we shall find them little inferior to the most valuable countries on the globe, except in improvement; which must be the work of time. Those parts of the earth, which by a long succession of generations have been laboured into the highest perfection, such as *Britain, Italy, China*, were in a more rude and uncultivated state than these colonies, when like them, they had been inhabited but 100 or 150 years.

The *British* dominions on this continent are extended from the 31st to the 51st deg. of North lat. Between these parallels of latitude lie the richest countries of *Europe*, viz. *Spain, Portugal, France, Italy*, part of *Germany, Turkey* in *Europe*, and all the noble islands in the *Mediterranean*; not to mention *Palestine, Syria, Persia, China*, and other fine countries in *Asia*. The happiest divisions of the globe are allotted to them for their residence. The climate and soil also seem capable of most of the productions of *Europe* and *Asia*, with proper culture. The experiments that have been hitherto made, have been generally successful; and may encourage the inhabitants to carry them farther.

Should I present at one view, all the commodities that have been raised in the *American* colonies from *Nova Scotia* to *Georgia*, and consumed among themselves, or exported to foreign markets, they would appear a very rich treasury, sufficient for their subsistence, and for a very extensive trade to most parts of the world. Wheat, Rye, Oats, Indian Corn, Rice, Flax, Hemp Tar, Indigo, Raw Silk *, Cotton, Tobacco, Iron, Copper, Lead, Coal, all sorts of Cattle, and Animals for labour, and food, Furs, Skins, Fish, Wine *, Timber. Those parts of the country, which they call barrens, and a great part of their uninhabited mountains, would be manured into fertile fields, were they in other countries. And after travelling many hundreds of miles through it, I cannot but think the superior fruitfulness of this little *Eden*, the

* These have been cultivated with success in *Georgia*, and no doubt might be raised in both the *Carolinas*, and even in *Virginia*.

island of *Great Britain*, is rather to be ascribed to the improvements of art, than the advantages of nature. The healthy plains of *Yorkshire* and other parts of *England*, the mountainous parts of *Scotland* and *Wales*, the bogs of *Ireland*, may vie in natural barrenness with the most rugged, horrendous and fruitless parts of *North America*. But the late cultivations of sundry of those places may shew what improvement they are capable of receiving from industry; and by the same means they might spread an adventitious fertility over these colonies, and cause the barren ridges to the West, and the wide extended sandy plains to the Southward, to bloom and flourish with the supports of life for thousands. As yet they are not constrained to such rugged labour by the scarcity of good land. But they will soon feel the pressure of necessity, if these colonies, continue to encrease as they have done of late; especially if they should be hemmed in by the *French*, and no longer allowed to stretch their settlements across the continent Westward; which seems to be a design they have long since formed, and are now vigorously putting into execution.

These commodities, raw and unmanufactured, do already employ a great number of hands; and furnish materials for a rich and extensive trade. But if they were manufactured among themselves, as they easily might, it would employ a much greater number, increase the profit to each individual, and extend their trade much farther. It would render them less dependent upon other countries for their manufactures, and turn the balance of trade in their favour. The northern colonies have already experienced this advantage; and I wish *Virginia* would learn this piece of wisdom and œconomy, and instead of piddling for ever about Tobacco, divide and proportion her labour between that and the other commodities and manufactures.

As to conveniency for navigation, I think Geography cannot point out a country upon earth equal to theirs. Betwixt *Nova Scotia* and *Georgia* there are above fifty navigable rivers running into the *Atlantic*, and the three large bays of *Fundy, Delaware* and *Cheeseapeak*; besides their numerous branches. To mention a particular instance what country in the world of the same breadth with *Virginia* along the sea-coast (about 100 miles in a direct line) can boast of such a vast bay, and four such fine rivers as *Potomack, Rappahannock,*

hannock, York and James; which extend so far up into the country; and with their branches and creeks carry navigation almost to every man's plantation? the *Thames* in which the commerce of the world centers is but a little stream in comparison of these.

The *British* colonies at present extend at least 1200 miles in length, and at a medium about 150 or 200 miles in breadth. The inhabitants are computed to be about 1,100,000; of which *Virginia* contains about 216,000 Whites and 106,000 Blacks. But numerous as their inhabitants are, they are capable of supporting above twenty times that number, if husbandry and agriculture were carried to perfection among them. And of how much importance must such a country be to *Great Britain*? Hither her poor may retire, and by cultivating lands, purchas'd at a trifling expence, raise to themselves handsome fortunes, as many have already done in a few years, who would have languished under remediless poverty, or been the drones of the community had they continued in their mother-country.

The two Tobacco-colonies, *Maryland* and *Virginia*, contain about 301,000 white inhabitants, and about 150,000 slaves. These raise (*communibus annis*) 80,000 hogheads of tobacco; which bring to the crown an annual revenue of 1600000*l.* sterling, employ 20,000 tons of shipping, and produce at a medium 5*l.* per hoghead amounting to 400,000*l.* sterling, which is chiefly remitted to them in *European* goods, and together with the freight makes the sum of 560,000*l.* sterling. This sum centering in *Great Britain* must needs employ a great number of manufacturers, besides seamen. As to the other colonies, I cannot make so exact an estimate of their exports and imports. But as sundry of them have no staple for the *British* market they cannot be so advantageous to their mother-country, as the Tobacco-colonies. However let us suppose the profit accruing from the other colonies, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, to be but one half of what arises from *Virginia* and *Maryland*, we shall have a sum of 740,000*l.* which added to the former, makes the yearly sum centering in *Great Britain*, from its colonies on the continent 1,300,000; besides the annual revenue to the crown, which will more than double the sum.

In short, it is evident the *American* colonies are one principal support of the kingdom of *Britain*, and a particular

source of her vast wealth and power. This among other things enables her to support such a fleet, as is the terror of the world, and her own best defence. And should this source be obstructed, she would soon lose her importance in *Europe*, she would no longer successfully contend with *France*; and must struggle hard to maintain her own freedom and independency.

But should *France* acquire what *Britain* upon this supposition would lose; should she, so formidable already, receive such a prodigious accession of riches and power; the consequence would undoubtedly be fatal to their mother-country, and turn the balance of power in *Europe*. It would enable that restless and ambitious kingdom to carry her scheme of universal empire into execution, and enslave the rest of the world.

Now let us take a survey of the vast and important country at present in dispute, that lies to the westward of the *British* settlements, particularly, along the *Ohio*.

This country borders on the *East* on the *Alleghany* ridge of mountains, and extends westerly across the continent at least 2000 miles, through parts unknown, to *California* and the *Pacific Ocean*; and from N. E. to S. W. it stretches from the lake *Ontario* to the *Mississippi*, at least 1000 miles. It lies under the same lines of latitude with the most temperate colonies already settled; and from that circumstance alone, we may presume the climate is equally favorable. This country, without including the pretended property of the *French* in *Canada* and *Louisiana*, is at least five times as large as all the *British* colonies now settled from *Nova Scotia* to *Georgia*.

Mr. *Evans*, of *Philadelphia*, who has procured the best intelligence of those parts that could be obtained, gives the following curious account of them, 'To the North Westward of the endless mountains is a country of vast extent, and in a manner as high as the mountains themselves. To look at the abrupt termination of it near the sea level, as is the case on the West side of *Hudson's* river, below *Albany*, it looks as a vast high mountain; for the *Kaats* hills * though of a more lofty nature than any other mountains in those parts of *America*, are but the continuation of the plains of the top. These upper plains are of extraordinary rich level land; their

* A mountain near *Albany* in the province of *New York*.

termination Northward is at a little distance from lake *Ontario*; but what it is Westward is not known; for these most excellent plains of the *Ohio* are part of them; which continue to widen as they extend farther Westward, even far beyond the *Mississippi*: and its boundary southward is a little chain of broken hills, about ten or fifteen miles south of the *Ohio* river.

As this country lies at a great distance from the sea, nature has furnished it with lakes, particularly *Ontario*, *Erie*, *Michigan*, *Huron*, the *Upper Lake*, &c. These lakes are so large † that they may justly be call'd In-land seas, like the *Caspian*. They have a communication by water ‡, not unlike that between the *Mediterranean*, the *Archipelago*, the *Black Sea*, and the *Palus Meotis*, and a great number of navigable rivers and creeks run into them from all points; so that they are naturally adapted for a most extensive in-land trade.

The *Ohio* and *Mississippi* do also open a passage into the *Atlantic*; through which a foreign trade may be carried on to all parts of the world. The *Ohio* waters a prodigious length of country before it falls into the *Mississippi*, at least five times as extensive as that thro' which *Potomack* and *James* rivers run. By the best accounts it is passable in batteaux at least 100 miles above fort *du Quesne*; and from that fort to the falls is about 500 miles in a direct line, and near 700 if you follow the windings of the river, all navigable in canoes, flats, and shallows, of 15 or 20 tons.

¶ From the falls to the *Mississippi* (computed by some to be about 200 miles, by others more) its breadth, depth and easy current, equalling any river in *Europe*, except the *Danube*, afford the finest navigation for large sailing vessels. And as the winter snows are thaw'd by the warmth or rains in the spring, it rises in vast floods; in some places exceeding twenty feet in height, but scarce any where overflowing its high and upright banks; these floods continue of some height for at least a month or two; then ships of 100 or

† Lake *Ontario* above 200 miles in length, and about 70 in breadth; lake *Erie* about 280 and 75; lake *Michigan* about 200, and 60; and the other two, especially the *Upper*, much larger than any of the rest.

‡ In one place the communication is interrupted by the falls of *Niagara*; where the water precipitates near 30 fathom, in the passage betwixt lake *Ontario* and lake *Erie*, and there the land carriage is but about 8 miles.

200 tons may go from fort *du Quesne* (600 miles above the falls) to the sea with safety, laden with the heavy produce of the country, and to be sold with their cargoes: The floods reducing the falls, rifts and shallows to an entire equality with the rest of the river.

The *Ohio* has no less than 19 branches, all passable with batteaux, canoes, and flats, and several of them with sloops and shallows; by which a wide extended trade may be carried on into all parts of the country, on both sides of the river. The *Savannahs* adjoining to this and some of the other rivers that run into it, are in many places of such large extent, that it is agreed by all, they form a compleat horizon.

This country abounds with Deer, Moose, Elks, &c. and if we form a judgment by soil or climate, is capable of all the products of any of the *British* colonies on this continent.

These hints may be sufficient to convince us of the vast importance of this wide-extended country; a country larger than all the *European* dominions of *Britain*, *France*, and *Spain*; a country rich by nature in all the advantages of soil and climate; a country almost destitute of inhabitants; for the Indian towns there are scattered at a great distance from each other, 50, 100, or 200 miles, and where they are settled, they generally occupy but a very small tract of ground. This is the country now in dispute between *Britain* and *France*; and that kingdom which acquires such an immense accession of riches and power, will soon be able to crush its rival; especially where there is no other power to hold the balance. It requires no great degree of political sagacity to foresee, that if the *French* form a line of fortifications all along our frontiers, and secure this country to themselves, it must needs prove fatal, at least extremely injurious to *Great Britain* and her colonies. The colonies are increasing very fast, and several of them already want room for their inhabitants. *Great Britain* and *Ireland* are so populous, that they must plant colonies abroad; or multitudes must famish, or pine away their lives in the most abject poverty; for they are not able to support all their children. Not to mention the swarms of industrious families that annually remove from *Germany*, and increase the number of the inhabitants, and greatly improve the country where they settle by their industry and skill in manufactures. But if the *French*, those eternal enemies of liberty

liberty and *Britons*, should prescribe limits to the Westward, we shall be pent up as in a spacious prison, and so crowded together, that we cannot but oppress, if not devour one another; and our enlargement will be impossible.

But this is not all; if our enemies should make themselves masters of the country on the *Ohio*, they would soon be able to dispossess the *English* of the colonies they now inhabit, and make themselves sole proprietors of *North America*. If it be in their power now to afford us so much disturbance, when settled in so distant and inhospitable a country as *Canada*, what might we expect, if they were our next neighbours, settled all along our frontiers, in a country so fertile, and so conveniently situated? it would be always in their power, and we have no reason to doubt their disposition, to make inroads upon us, and perpetrate the most shocking barbarities and depredations. The numerous tribes of Indians, scattered over that wilderness, would unavoidably fall off to them, and probably incorporate with them, and become one people; for they could not possibly continue in alliance with us, or maintain their own independency, while surrounded and intermingled among them. And this would at once make a vast addition to their number and power, and give a horrid improvement, if possible, to the natural barbarity, revenge, and perfidy of every *Gallic* soul.

Therefore, it is not sufficient that our frontiers be guarded for the present from the ravages of our enemies. We can never expect a lasting peace for ourselves or our posterity, if they be suffered to settle so near our borders, and to make themselves masters of a country so important as that upon the *Ohio*.

An Account of the SUPPLIES granted in the last session of Parliament.

THURSDAY, November 13, 1755, his Majesty came to the house of peers, and opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne. His Majesty being withdrawn, and the speech read by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of *Marlborough* stood up, and moved to resolve that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty unfeigned thanks for his most gracious speech from the throne.

‘To acknowledge that his Majesty’s paternal regard for the welfare and prosperi-

ty of his people, which had been so conspicuous upon all occasions, had, in this critical conjuncture, been demonstrated by his Majesty’s earnest desire to preserve us from the calamities of war, and by his royal firmness, in not yielding to any terms of accommodation that were not reasonable and honourable.

To declare, that when we consider the high importance of the *British* possessions and rights in *America*, to the commerce and well being of these kingdoms, we cannot but reflect with concern, as well as resentment, that in a time of full peace, and contrary to the faith of the most solemn treaties, so many incroachments should have been committed on the part of *France*; that nothing can exceed our surprise at such a conduct, but our gratitude to his Majesty, for so powerfully exerting his royal care to protect his colonies from such invasions and insults, and to redress those incroachments, which had been so unjustly made; and that if any power could have been so mistaken, as to imagine that his Majesty, or his parliament, would remain unactive spectators of such unprovoked hostilities, they must before now have been convinced of their error.

To acknowledge with thankfulness his Majesty’s wisdom and goodness, in increasing his maritime armaments with so great application and expedition; in augmenting his land forces with so much regard to the ease of his people, whilst he was providing for their safety; in having at the same time generously given encouragement to that great body of his Majesty’s brave and faithful subjects, with which his Majesty’s *American* provinces happily abound, to exert their strength on this important occasion, as their duty, interest, and common danger oblige, and strongly call upon them to do; in having sufficiently shewn, that no motives of ambition or of fomenting new troubles, had been the grounds of his conduct; and in manifesting to all the world his prudence and magnanimity, by his evident disposition to prevent a general war from breaking out in *Europe*, and by confining his views and operations to those salutary and necessary ends, which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to declare to us.

To declare, that it is with pleasure we observe the pacific declarations of his Catholic Majesty, which are so agreeable to the amity and good correspondence subsisting between the two crowns, and to the

general welfare of *Europe*; that we should fall short of that duty which we owe to his Majesty and our country, if we did not with the greatest sincerity and cheerfulness, promise his Majesty our most zealous and vigorous concurrence and assistance in this just and national cause: That nothing shall be wanting on our part, to make good those solemn assurances which were given to his Majesty by his parliament in their last session; and that we look upon ourselves as obliged, by the strongest ties of duty, gratitude, and honour, to stand by and support his Majesty in all such wise and necessary measures and engagements as his Majesty may have taken in vindication of the rights of his crown, or to defeat any attempt which may be made by *France*, in resentment for such measures; and to assist his Majesty in disappointing or repelling all such enterprizes as may be formed, not only against his kingdoms, but also against any other of his dominions, although not belonging to the crown of *Great Britain*, in case they should be attacked on account of the part which his Majesty has taken for maintaining the essential interests of his kingdoms.

And that, being animated by these great and interesting considerations, we beg leave, from the bottom of our hearts, to assure his Majesty of our inviolable duty and affection to his sacred person: That we look upon the preservation of his Majesty's government and of the protestant succession in his royal house, as the only security, under God, of our religion and liberties; and that if there are any who have vainly flattered themselves, that menacing appearances or preparations could deter us from faithfully and vigorously acting up to these principles, our unshaken conduct shall demonstrate how much they have been deceived; and that though we are far from desiring to injure or molest any of our neighbours, we are ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in the defence of his Majesty and of the possessions, commerce, and just rights of *Great Britain*.

This long motion was seconded by the Earl of *Marchmont*; but the expressions in it, which seemed to imply an approbation of the *Russian* and *Hessian* treaties mentioned in his Majesty's speech, and expressly engaged to defend his *German* dominions, being objected to, and some amendments proposed, it occasioned a long debate, in which the Duke of *Marl-*

borough, the Earl of *Marchmont*, the Duke of *Bedford*, the Duke of *Newcastle*, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of *Granville* spoke for the motion; and the Earl of *Temple*, the Earl of *Pomfret*, and the Lord *Talbot* against it: also the Earl of *Halifax* spoke particularly against the treaties. But upon the question's being put, the motion was agreed to without a division; and an address in pursuance thereof being drawn up, it was presented next day, and a most gracious answer made to it by his Majesty.

As soon as the Commons had returned to their house, his Majesty's speech was as usual read by Mr. Speaker, whereupon the following motion was made by the Earl of *Hilborough*, viz. 'To resolve, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this house for his most gracious speech from the throne: To congratulate his Majesty upon his happy return into these kingdoms: To express our dutiful acknowledgments to his Majesty, for his care and endeavours to preserve to his people the blessings of peace, and when terms consistent with the true interest of this kingdom could not be obtained, for the great expedition with which his Majesty caused his naval force to be got ready, and the resolution his Majesty has shewn, at the hazard of all events, to defend the *British* dominions in *America*, not only encroached upon, but openly attacked by the *French*, in a time of full peace, and farther threatened and endangered by a large embarkation of their troops from *Europe*: To applaud his Majesty's wisdom and moderation, in being always desirous (though so highly provoked) to listen to a reasonable accommodation, and in endeavouring to avoid the calamities of a general war, by confining his operations to measures necessary for defence; a conduct which must demonstrate to the other powers of *Europe* the uprightness of his Majesty's intentions, and convince them that he is not the aggressor: To express our satisfaction in the King of *Spain's* generous concern for the common welfare of *Europe*, and the assurances he has given of his desire to preserve the public tranquillity: To assure his Majesty, that this house will vigorously and cheerfully support his Majesty, 'in all such wise and necessary measures and engagements as his Majesty may have taken,' to vindicate the just rights and possessions of his crown and to guard against any attempts which *France*

France may make, on account of his Majesty's not having submitted to their unjustifiable incroachments; and that we think ourselves bound in justice and gratitude to assist his Majesty against insults and attacks that may be made 'upon any of his Majesty's dominions, tho' not belonging to the crown of *Great Britain*,' in resentment of the part his Majesty has taken, in a cause wherein the interests of this kingdom are immediately and so essentially concerned: To express our thanks to his Majesty for his care in directing the necessary augmentation of his land forces to be made in the manner least burdensome to his people: To assure his Majesty, that this house will grant his Majesty such supplies as shall be found necessary in this great conjuncture; and in all our delibe-

rations manifest to the world, that we have sincerely at heart the honour of our King, the support of his government, and the true interest of this country.'

Upon this motion there was likewise a long debate in the house of Commons, but the motion being at last agreed to without a division, an address conformable thereto was drawn up, and being presented on the *Saturday* following, his Majesty made a most gracious answer.

Nov. 21. The house of Commons, for the first time, resolved itself into a committee of Supply, which committee was by several adjournments continued until the 14th of *May* 1756, during which time the following supplies were granted by that committee, and upon report agreed to by the house, *viz.*

NOVEMBER 24, 1755.		£.	s.	d.
For maintaining 50,000 seamen for 1756, including 9,138 marines,		2,600,000	0	0
DECEMBER 8.				
1. For assisting the distressed people of <i>Portugal</i>	—	100,000	0	0
2. For defraying the charge of 34,263 effective men for guards and garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces for 1756, including 3,759 invalids	—	930,603	6	9
3. For maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, <i>Minorca</i> and <i>Gibraltar</i> , and for provisions for the garrisons in <i>Nova Scotia</i> , <i>Newfoundland</i> , <i>Gibraltar</i> , and <i>Providence</i> , for 1756	—	298,534	17	10½
4. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1756	—	152,435	5	6
5. For the extraordinary expence of ditto, not provided for by parliament	—	146,721	15	2
		1,628,295	5	3½
DECEMBER 15.				
1. For a subsidy to the emperors of <i>Russia</i>	—	100,000	0	0
2. For ditto to the Landgrave of <i>Hesse-Cassel</i>	—	54,140	12	6
3. For ditto to the Elector of <i>Bavaria</i>	—	10,000	0	0
		164,140	12	6
DECEMBER 18.				
1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the Sea-officers, for 1756	—	219,021	3	0
2. For building the hospital at <i>Hasler</i> , near <i>Gosport</i> , for 1756	—	20,000	0	0
3. For <i>Greenwich</i> hospital	—	10,000	0	0
4. For out-pensioners of <i>Chelsea</i> hospital, for 1756, upon account	—	53,955	19	6
		302,977	2	6
JANUARY 22, 1756.				
For defraying the charge of ten new regiments of foot, for 1756		91,919	10	0
FEBRUARY 3.				
1. To <i>New England</i> , <i>New York</i> , and <i>Jersey</i> in <i>America</i> , as a reward for their past services, upon account	—	115,000	0	0
2. To <i>Sir William Johnson</i> , as a reward for his services	—	5,000	0	0
		120,000	0	0
FEBRUARY 10.				
1. For supporting the colony of <i>Nova Scotia</i> , for 1756	—	55,032	19	0
2. For ditto in 1754, not provided for by parliament	—	687	2	7
3. For defraying the charges of 11 troops of light dragoons, for 1756	—	49,628	11	3
				4 For

	£.	s.	d.
4. For extraordinary expences of the land forces in 1755, not provided for by parliament	75,835	7	3
5. For the allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards and regiment of horse reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for 1756	3,539	5	10
6. For the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, for 1756, upon account	38,000	0	0
7. For pensions to the widows of reduced officers, for 1756	2,484	0	0
8. For the colony of <i>Georgia</i> , to <i>June 24</i> , 1756	3,557	10	0
9. For the charge of the regiment of foot to be raised in <i>North America</i> , for 1756	81,178	16	0
10. For the deficiency of the half subsidies of tonnage and poundage, charged with the payment of several annuities, by the acts of the 6th of <i>Q. Anne</i> and 6th of <i>K. George I.</i> to <i>Jan. 5</i> , 1756	71,181	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
11. To <i>John Roberts</i> , late governor of <i>Cape-Coast-Castle</i> , in <i>Africa</i> , for his extraordinary charges in defending the <i>British</i> forts there against the hostilities of the <i>Dutch</i> , and incroachments of the <i>French</i> in 1750	6,032	7	1
	387,157	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

FEBRUARY 12.

1. For paying to some *Spanish* merchants the value of their effects seized on board a *Spanish* ship, taken by the squadron under admiral *Knowles*, upon their assigning to trustees for the public their right to these effects

2. Towards buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of the navy, for 1756
3. Towards paying off the debt of the navy

13,869 7 10
200,000 10 0
300,000 0 0

513,869 7 10

MARCH 2.

For widening the streets from *Charing-Cross* to *Westminster-hall*

APRIL 8.

1. For the deficiency in the last year's grant
2. For Capt. *Cornwall's* monument
3. To the *African* company

3,038 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
3,000 0 0
10,000 0 0

16,038 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

MAY 3.

1. For the charge of 6,544 foot, with the general officers and train of artillery of the *Hessian* troops, from *Feb. 23*, 1756 to *Dec. 24*, following, together with the subsidy, pursuant to treaty.

163,357 9 9

2. For the charge of two regiments of foot, ordered from *Ireland* to *North America*, and of four regiments of foot on the *Irish* establishment, serving in *North America* and the *East Indies*, for 1756

79,915 6 0
10,000 0 0

3. To the Foundling hospital

253,272 15 9

MAY 8.

For the charge of 8,605 foot, with the general officers, train of artillery, and hospital, of the *Hanover* troops, from *May 11*, 1756, to *Dec. 24*, following

121,447 2 6

MAY 13.

For such measures as may be necessary for defeating the enemy's designs and as the exigency of affairs may require, upon account

1,000,000 0 0

MAY 17.

For making good his Majesty's engagements with the King of *Prussia*

20,000 0 0

Total of the supply granted by last session of Parliament

7,229,117 4 6 $\frac{3}{4}$

*State of the Public Debts, at the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, Jan. 5, 1756,
(being Old Christmas Day) with the Yearly Interest payable for the same.*

E X C H E Q U E R.

	Public Debt.				Yearly Interest payable for the same.			
	£.	s.	d.	q.	£.	s.	d.	q.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company	1836275	17	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	136453	12	8	0
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100	0	0	0	7567	0	0	0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	84755	14	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	10251	12	0	0
Duties on salt farther continued 1745	167400	0	0	0	5859	0	0	0
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	2200	0	0	0				
<i>Note, The land-taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000 l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c.</i>								

EAST INDIA Company.

By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Annæ at 3 l. per cent. per Ann.	3200000	0	0	0	97285	14	4	0
Annuities at 3 per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters	1000000	0	0	0	30401	15	8	0

BANK of ENGLAND.

On their original fund at 3 per cent. from August 1, 1743	3200000	0	0	0	100000	0	0	0
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 Geo. I.	500000	0	0	0	17500	0	0	0
Purchased of the South-Sea Company	4000000	0	0	0	141898	3	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities at 3 l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-day 1719	1750000	0	0	0	61250	0	0	0
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714	1250000	0	0	0	43750	0	0	0
Ditto 1746, charged on duties of licences for retailing spiritous liquors, since Lady-day 1746	986800	0	0	0	34538	0	0	0
Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the sinking fund, by the act 25 Geo. II.	9137821	5	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	278585	2	9	0
Ditto at 3 per cent. and 3 l. 10s. per cent. charged on the said fund by the said act, viz.	17701323	16	4	0	615846	0	0	0
At £. 3 00 per cent. £. 2716867 18 0								
At £. 3 10 per cent. £. 14984455 18 4								
Ditto at 3 per cent. being part of 1,000,000 charged on the said fund by the said act 28 Geo. II.	900000	0	0	0	27000	0	0	0

Memorandum. The subscribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9s. a ticket. which amounted to 22,500 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 20695 l. 10s. And the subscribers of 100 l. to the lottery were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 41,043 l. 10s. which annuities are an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

SOUTH SEA Company.

On their capit. stock and annuit. 9 Geo. I. viz.								
At £. 4 0 per cent. £. 3662784 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	25025309	13	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	178632	12	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
3 10 15335720 5 0 0								
3 0 6026805 0 5 0								
Annuities at 3 per cent. 1751, charged on the sinking fund	2100000	0	0	0	64181	5	0	0
	72949986	8	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	2612738	17	11	0

Memorandum. The accounts of the Exchequer continuing to be made to the old quarter days, is the reason that this is made to January 5, 1756 (Old Christmas day) and not to Christmas day last, as directed by the Order of this Honourable house.

To the AUTHOR.

SIR,

IN large and popular Cities, especially in the metropolis of a flourishing kingdom, artificers, servants and labourers, compose the bulk of the people, and keeping them in good order is the object of the police, the care of the legislature, and the duty of the magistrates, and all other peace-officers. The restraints on the conduct of mankind in general, especially that part of them who are happy enough to be christians, are the laws of the gospel and the laws of their country. Indeed such a compliance with the former, as lays a foundation for a well-grounded hope in the life to come, makes their restraints by human institutions unnecessary; but experience teaches us that those objects act the strongest on our fears and our hope, that promise immediate advantages, and threaten immediate punishments: hence it is that common people stand more in awe of the laws made by men, than of those which come from the fountain of all laws: and the prison, whipping-post, pillory, and gallows, make more men honest, than at first may be imagined.

Religion, education, and good breeding, preserve good order and decency among the superior rank of mankind, and prevent those disturbances, irregularities, and injuries to our fellow creatures, that happen among the illiterate and lower order of the people; good laws are therefore necessary to supply the place of education among the populace, and sure no nation in the world could boast of better for this purpose than *England*.

The common people, when compared to those of a higher rank, are as the necessities of life, when compared to the conveniencies or ornamental part of it. The riches and strength of a nation are the number of its inhabitants; the happiness of that nation, their being usefully and constantly employed. Time is the labourer's stock in trade; and he that makes most of it by industry and application is a valuable subject; and a Journeyman can no more afford to lose, give or throw away his time, than the tradesman can his commodity: and the best way of preventing this useful body of men from this species of extravagancy is to remove from their sight all temptations to idleness; and however diversions may be necessary to fill up those dismal chasms of burdensome time among people of fortune, too frequent relaxations of this kind among

the populace enervates industry. In the country, the plowman, the labourer, and the artificer are satisfied with their holidays at *Easter*, *Whitsuntide*, and *Christmas*. At the two former they enjoy their innocent sports, such as a cricket-match, or a game at cudgels, or some other laudable trial of manhood, to the improvement of *English* courage. At *Christmas* they partake of the good cheer of that season, and return satisfied to their labour: but in this town diversions calculated to slacken the industry of the useful hands are innumerable, to lessen therefore the number of these is the business of the magistrate.

Bull-baitings, bear-baitings, cricket and cock-matches, and such races, as are contrary to law, are in the number of the outdoor diversions that call for redress: the first indeed are inhuman, and for that reason, it is hoped, are less frequent; but the amusements of the greatest consequence are those that are carried on in the public houses in town, such as cards, dice, draughts, shuffle-boards, mississippi tables, billiards, and covered skittle grounds. These are the thieves that rob the journeymen and labourers of their precious times, their little property, and their less morals. And it is very certain that these evils are in the power of the publican to prevent; and tho' habit makes many things appear necessary, that are not only in themselves superfluous but injurious. I am persuaded that the putting down entirely of the above species of gaming would soon be found to be a considerable advantage as well to the publican as his customers.

Among the various trusts reposed in the magistrates of this city, there is none, in my opinion, of greater importance than that of granting licences to ale-houses, for it is on their care in this respect that the peace and good order of this town absolutely depend; for at the ale-house the idle meet to game and quarrel: here the gamblers form their stratagems; here the pick-pockets hide themselves till dusk, and gangs of thieves form their plots and routs; and here the combination of journeymen are made to execute their silly schemes. Cannot the publican then, who knows his guests, prevent these mischiefs? is it not therefore his interest to preserve the credit of his house, and is it not the duty of the justice to examine well to whom he grants a licence; for when that is in good hands, every ale-house keeper becomes an honest and a watchful sentinel over the peace, safety, and regularity of the city.

For

For my own part, I think no man should have a licence who is not a Protestant, nor any one who has been bred to a trade, unless he is disabled; for the moment the healthy artificer gets a public-house, he generally becomes a sot himself; he's a decoy-duck to his old shop-mates of the same trade, and one useful hand at least is totally lost off from that trade. There is a large body of men who when they marry and have families, have scarce any other resource but keeping an alehouse; I mean servants of all kinds who have never been bred to any trade; perhaps disabled soldiers and mariners may be proper objects of this trust; but as it is certain that the good order of this town, and the happiness of the common people and their families, must arise from the good order observed in public-houses, I doubt not, but the worthy magistrates will, at the approaching time of licensing, use such cautions as may be productive of the happiest effects; for it is much easier to check disorders in their infant state, than to conquer them when they are suffered to rise to a troublesome height; and prevention must always be a more eligible object of the mind than punishment and severity.

An exact state of the FRENCH MARINE, as drawn up at Paris the 24th of June 1756, viz.

Mr. Perrier de Salvart's Squadron.

<i>Ships</i>	<i>Captains</i>	<i>Guns</i>
Le Courageux	Perrier	74
Le Prothee		64
L'Amphion		50
L'Aigle		50
La Fleur de Lys		30
L'Emeraude		28

At BREST.

La Comette	30
L'Amerhisie	30
La Blonde	30
La Brune	30

On a cruize.

La Thetis	24
La Mutine	24
La Pomone	24
Le Cumberland	24
La Galathe	24
L'Heroine	24
L'Anemone	12

Cape Breton and Martinico.

Mr. D' Aubigne.

Le Prudent	D' Aubigne	74
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VOL. I.

Ships.

L'Aquilon
L'Atalante
Le Zephyr
L'Hermione
La Valeur
La Fidele
La Friponne

Captains.

Guns.

66
34
30
26
26
26
26

M. de la Galiffionier's fleet.

Le Foudroiant	D. L. Galiffioniere	80
Le Temeraire	Glandeves, chef.	74
La Couronne	La Clu, Chef d'Esc.	74
Le Redoubtable	Beaumont	74
Le Guierrier	La Brosse	74
Le Content	Sabran	64
Le Triton	Mercier	64
Le Sage	Duruen	64
Le Lion	St. Agnan	64
L'Orphee	Raimondis	64
Le Fier	D'Herville	50
L' Hipopotame	Rochemaure	50
La Junon	Baufier	46
La Rose	Costebelle	30
La Pleiade		26
La Gracieuse	Marquizan	24
La Nimphe	Callian	24
La Topaze	Carne	24

The Marquis de Conflans' squadron.

Le Soleil	The Marquis	80
Le Tonnant		80
Leduc de Bourgogne		80
Le Superbe		74
Le Defenseur		74
Le Dauphin Royal		70
Le Juste		70
Le Hardi		66
Le Bienfaissant		64
Le Sphinx		64
L'Inflexible		64
L'Eveille		64
Le Capricieux		64
L'Arc en Ciel		50
La Diana		30

For carrying Soldiers to America under

Mr. Beauffier.

Le Heros	Beauffier	74
L'Illustre	Montelais	64
Le Leopard		60
Le Sirene	Breugnon	30
La Licorne	Rigaudiere	30
La Sauvage		30
La Concorde		30
L'Amarante		12

At Brest and Rochefort.

Le Formidable		80
L'Entreprenant	* B. R. Salvart chef d'Esc.	74
Le Palmier	B. R. Keruforet	74
Le Bizarre	B. R. Urtubi	64
L'Opiniatre	B. R. Moelieu	64

* B. R. Brest or Rocheford.

M m

L'A&i

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
L'Actif	B. R. Choiseuil	64
Le St. Michel	B. R. Caumont	64
L'Alcion	B. R. Jonquire	54
L'Apollon		50
<i>At Toulon.</i>		
Le Hector		74
Le Vaillant		64
L'Achille		64
L'Hercule		64
L'Oriflamme		50
<i>Upon the Careen.</i>		
L'Intrepide	B. R. Rerfain	74
Le Conquerant		74
Le Magnifique		74
Le Sceptre		74
Le Florissant		74
L'Algougeux		74
La Floride		74
Le Northumberland		68
Le Dragon	R. B. Willeon	74
<i>In different Docks</i>		
L'Ocean, finished		80
Le Centaure, ditto		70
Le Diademe, B. R.	Rafilly	74
Le Zodiaque		74
Le Minotaure		74
Le Souverain		74
Le Glorieux		74
Le ---- (not yet nam'd)		74
Le Bellicieux	Orvillieus B. R.	64
Le Celebre		64
Le Robuste		64
Le Solitaire		64
Le Terrible		64
L'Aigrette		30
La Vestale		30
La Minerve		24
L'Oiseau		24
Le Protecteur, building,		74
Le Fantafque		64
Le Modeste		60
La Mefiance		30
La Surprife		30
Le Warwick, taken from the <i>English</i> , 1756,		
of 60 guns, mounting now but 50,		
in <i>America</i> , with M. d' Aubigne.		
The <i>English</i> have taken the frigate		
l'Arc-en-Ciel of 50 in <i>America</i> .		
By this it appears that the navy of		
<i>France</i> , at <i>Midsummer</i> laft, confifted of		
111 fhips of the Line and frigates: and		
thefe fhips and frigates, upon an average		
one with another, and eftimated by the		
number of guns they think fufficient for		
the Warwick, fuperior in ftrength to 111		
fuch fixty-four gun fhips as ours.		
The <i>English</i> had on the firft of July		
laft, as may be feen in the following page,		
190 fhips of war, carrying 8084 pieces		
of cannon, which are 2036 more than		

the enemy's: but then thefe fhips upon an average carry only 42 guns a piece; and if they be reduced, in the proportion of the Warwick as above, the total of their guns will be but 6736, and their ftrength upon an average only 33 a-piece. Hence alfo the ftrength of the above *French* lift, is to our fhips then in commiffion, as 111 fhips of 64 guns each to 190 of 42 guns each. It may be objected to this eftimate, that it fupposes all the guns of an equal fize; whereas the metal in a firft rate man of war is equal to feveral times the fame number of guns in the fmall fhips. In answer to this, the *French* in general carry heavier metal than we do, and the number of their large fhips, compared with their frigates, is in a more advantageous proportion than ours. *N. B.* Ours upon the ftocks and not in commiffion are not reckoned.

This comparifon of the naval ftrength of the two nations cannot but afford fome alarming reflections to all ferious readers and good *Englishmen*; and this efpecially when it is confidered, that in the only action of any confequence that has yet happened, our commander in chief has proved, *undeniably*, a greater poltron than any other officer of his rank in the whole naval hiftory of either nation;-----That the only fingle man of war of ours they have had an opportunity of attacking with almoft any poffibility of fuccefs, ftruck almoft immediately, and in the moft ignominious manner; [*Warwick*]-----That the enemy can boaft without contradiction of having beat, and put us to flight, and purfued us with a much inferior force off *Louifbourg*;-----That four or five fmall privateers, under the management of their owners, have done more towards diftreffing the enemy, and added more to the national wealth, than the whole royal fleet of *Great Britain*, tho' the largeft that the fea ever carried;-----That &c. &c. &c.

As every news-paper tells us of fuch and fuch *men of war*, fuch and fuch *floops*, fuch and fuch *armed fhips* being failed on a cruize, and of the like returning, and yet neither the enemy's navy reduced, or her trade affected by the captures: What can account for this? The king's fhips are prodigiously ftronger, better equipp'd, and better mann'd, than the privateers ever are: can it then be fufpected, they would not prove as ferviceable to their country under officers as well appointed, and on cruizes as judiciously ordered, as thofe of the privateers appear to be? It is alfo

also mortifying to the highest degree, to guns a-piece for example, taking our ships
read accounts of the enemy's privateers, almost by dozens, and some even upon our
scarce bigger than fishing-boats, of four own coasts.

A List of Ships at present in Commission, July 1, 1756.

Ships.	Guns.	Total.	Men.	To tal
3	100	300	850	2550
9	90	810	750	6750
4	80	320	600	2400
26	70	1820	500	13000
29	60	1740	400	11600
24	50	1200	300	7200
12	40	480	250	3000
42	20	840	150	6300
41	Sloops.	574	100	4100
		8084		56900
6	Yachts,			
4	Armed-ships.			
200	Besides Xebèques, armed-vessels, fire-ships, bomb-ketches, transports, &c.			

GENERAL OFFICERS in the Army, July 1, 1756.

Captain-General of all his Majesty's Forces,
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.
4 Generals. 29 Lieutenant-Generals. 43 Major-Generals.

Number of his Majesty's Land Forces.

Horse-guards { 2 Troops of horse-guards.
 Horse { 2 Troops of grenadier-guards.
 { 1 Regiment royal horse-guards blue, 9 troops.
 { 4 Regiments of horse 6 troops each.
 Dragoon-guards { 1 Regiment of dragoon-guards 9 troops.
 and { 2 Ditto 6 troops each.
 Dragoons { 14 Regiments of dragoons 6 troops each.

26 Regiments, consisting of about — 8500

	Regmts.	Battal.	Men each.	Total.	
3 Regiments of Foot-guards	1	3	750	2250	5250
	2	4	750	3000	
62 Regiments of Foot	1	4	1000	4000	51000
	1	2	750	1500	
	2	2	1000	2000	
	58	58	750	43500	
1 Royal regiment of artillery	-	-	800		800
39 Independent companies of invalids	-	-	100		3900
9 Independent companies of foot	-	-	100		900
80 Companies of marines	-	-	100		8000
English troops					78350
Hessian auxiliaries, encamped near Winchester	-	-	-	-	6500
Hanoverians, in Kent	-	-	-	-	9500
					94350
13 Battalions more to be raised,	780	men each	-	-	11700
23 Companies of marines	100	men each	-	-	2000
Total					108050

Dearest Kitty kind and fair, Tell me when and tell me
where, Tell thy fond and faithful swain, When we thus shall meet again?
Where shall Strephon fond-ly see, Beau---ties only found
in thee, Beau---ties on--ly found in thee? Kifs thee, pres thee,
toy and play all the hap---py live long day.
Dearest Kit---ty kind and fair, Tell me when and
tell me where, Tell me when, and tell me where.

2.

All the happy day 'tis true,
Blest but only then with you,
Nightly Strephon sighs alone,
Sighs till Hymen makes us one:
Tell me then, and ease my pain,
Tell thy fond and faithful swain,
When the priest shall kindly join,
Kitty's trembling hand to mine,
Dearest Kitty kind and fair,
Tell me when I care not where,

The DIGNITY of KNOWLEDGE.

The beginning of the third book of the Anti-Lucretius of Cardinal Polignac, not only gave the first hint, but also furnished most of the materials of the following poem, which is in some places a translation of its excellent original, but in more a paraphrase.

THRICE blest the man whose gen'rous
bosom glows
With wise ambition of each grand effect

The

The real cause to trace ; whose eagle flight
Tow'rs o'er each sensual mist and soars supreme
In quest of wisdom and unchanging truth ;
Who nobly daring with no other guide
But steady reason, that ethereal spark,
That emanation of th' eternal mind,
Trusts to the inborn vigour of his soul,
And justly confident disdains to fear,
Each threat'ning obstacle that frowns across
The paths of science ; who undaunted breaks
Thro' each impeding wild ; each secret shade
Of nature's winding labyrinth explores,
And holds unterrified his bold pursuit,
'Till at the great primæval cause arriv'd
He bends submissive, and adoring owns
Th' unfathomable essence.—Him in vain
The lures of fortune, or th' unstable charms
Of regal favour, or the dulcet smiles
Of pleasure pointing at her wretched joys
Wou'd court to their embraces ; greatly firm,
He'd scorn their proffer'd boons, and dearer still
Wou'd hold the holy object of his love,
All beauteous truth. Beyond the outward
 charms

That deck man's beauteous dwelling he extends
His studious search ; 'tis not enough to him
On the green carpet of th' enamel'd mead
In shady ease reclin'd, whilst springing flow'rs
Exhale their od'rous sweets, with idle gaze
To mark the windings of a limpid stream
With gentle murmurs gliding thro' the vale,
And lost in pleasing indolence to view
The lucid waves meander through their banks,
And o'er the variegated pebbles sport
That strew their polished bed ; his eager mind
Impatient darts beyond the present scene,
Nor rests till reaching the far distant source,
It hangs inraptur'd o'er it, and again
Commands its tutor'd pow'rs of fancy forth,
Creative train ! to where the channel'd rock
In darkness closes o'er the vaulted caves
Whence endless stores of moisture to the flood
Perennial flow.—Then say, my *Quintus* ! say,
Shall minds like ours, minds likewise form'd
 to soar !

Sink in inglorious sloth ? Unmov'd shall we,
O'er all the awful wonders that adorn
The world's fair landscape with th' unfeeling
 crowd,

Cast a lethargic glance ; and only lur'd
With sordid pleasures, unimprov'd behold
The various forms that changing matter takes,
And each bright colour, that with pleasing
 beam

Plays on the passive eye. No, *Quintus*, no,
With pious reverence let's turn aside
The sacred veil of nature's mystic fane,
Nor cease our prayers till in her wond'rous rites,
She hails us all-initiated.—How great !
How highly worthy of th' exalted soul,
From human objects mounting to divine,
Thro' the long chain of ages to ascend,
To that stupendous moment that beheld
This vast creation rising into being ?
And there in silent admiration view
Th' almighty fire, in conscious wisdom plan

Each mighty fabric of ideal worlds ;
And then commanding realize the best.
Such are the objects whose ne'er-fading charms
Attract th' attentive sage ; by these inspir'd
He the vain trifles of the dreaming world
Leaves to the vulgar, and with scorn surveys
The empty toys for which, with eager gasps,
Ambition meanly fights.—Thus *Plato* thought,
And thus *Pythagoras*, illustrious names !
With gen'rous ardor fired, they nobly fought,
Themselves their author, and their end to know,
And all the workings of the plastic power
That disentangled Chaos ; they disdain'd
To spend inactive, in inglorious ease,
Their passing years, and heedless of the charms,
With which the native soil allures the mind,
And all th' endearments of their mourning
 friends ;

O'er *Syria*'s ample regions, and the plains
Of sun-burnt *Egypt*, those primordial seats
Of knowledge and of wisdom, they untired
Pursued their learned search, and there con-
 vers'd

Sages with sages ; and, with studious care
Commented each remaining monument,
Each dark ænigma, each mysterious page,
That spoke the lore of ages long elaps'd ;
Thence to enrich with learning's choicest stores
Their natal clime.—No gold, no beaming gems,
No fleeces, blooming in their *Tyrian* dye,
The toiling patriot's from the distant realms
Their country's artless innocence to spoil
Sought to import. Contented to secure
By truth and virtue's precepts, best of means !
The public weal ; to crush each fatal seed
Of undermining discord, and reveal
Each art, each science tending to promote
Man's greater good, their high aspiring minds
For all their restless days, and wakeful nights,
No other wreaths, no other laurel's sought,
But the mild raptures that exhaustless flow
From self-approving worth, and that pure joy,
With which humane benevolence surveys
The objects it has blest.—Then rise, my
 Quintus !

And let not such bright virtue beam in vain
Its great example ; from thy slumbers wake
All-emulous, and catch the heav'nly flame.
Haste, haste, to knowledge ! and, oh, take thy
 friend,

Thy glad companion, in the glorious toil ;
Together let us visit nature's walks,
And tread the dark recesses that conceal
Her operating pow'rs ; of good and ill
In converse sweet, together let's debate,
Improving and improv'd. And higher still,
On contemplation's soaring pinions borne,
Of God and man we'll reason ; what we can
Of each we'll learn and at those bounds arriv'd ;
Which this great All's wise architect has fix'd
To finite minds, in humble praise we'll kneel,
And stop, obedient to his dread decree,
Nor seek to know what his disposing will
Has plac'd beyond the limits of our ken.

R. M.

The COUNTRY HOUSE.

THE wealthy cit, grown old in trade,
Now wishes for the rural shade ;
And buckles to his one horse chair
Old *Dobbin*, or the foundler'd mare ;
While wedg'd in closely by his side
Sits madam, his unwieldy bride,
With *Jacky* on a stool before 'em ;
And out they jog in due decorum.
Scarce past the turnpike half a mile,
How all the country seems to smile !
And as they slowly jog together,
The Cit commends the road and weather ;
While madam doats upon the trees,
And longs for ev'ry house she sees ;
Admires its views, its situation,
And thus she opens her oration.

"What signify the loads of wealth,
Without that richest jewel health ?
Excuse the fondness of a wife,
Who doats upon your precious life :
Such ceaseless toil, such constant care
Is more than human strength can bear.
One may observe it in your face—
Indeed, my dear, you break apace :
And nothing can your health repair,
But exercise and country air.
Sir *Traffick* has a house, you know,
About a mile from *Cheney-Row* :
He's a good man, indeed, 'tis true,
But not so warm, my dear, as you :
And folks are always apt to sneer—
One wou'd not be outdone, my dear."

Sir *Traffick*'s name so well apply'd
Awak'd his brother merchant's pride ;
And *Thrifty*, who had all his life
Paid utmost deference to his wife,
Confess'd, her arguments had reason ;
And by th'approaching summer season
Draws a few hundreds from the stocks,
And purchases his Country Box.

Some three or four mile out of town,
(An hour's ride will bring you down,)
He fixes on his choice abode,
Not half a furlong from the road :
And so convenient does it lay,
The stages pass it ev'ry day :
And then so snug, so mighty pretty,
To have a house so near the city :
Take but your places at the *Boar*,
You're set down at the very door.

Well then, suppose 'em fix'd at last,
White washing, painting, scrubbing past ;
Hugging themselves in ease and clover,
With all the fufs of moving over :
Lo! a new heap of whims are bred,
And wanton in my lady's head.

"Well, to be sure it must be own'd
It is a charming spot of ground :
So sweet a distance for a ride ;
And all about so *countryfied* !
"Twould come to but a trifling price,
To make it quite a paradise.
I cannot bear those nasty rails,
Those ugly, broken, mouldy pales :
Suppose, my dear, instead of these,
We build a railing all *Chinese*.

"Altho' one hates to be expos'd,
"Tis dismal to be thus enclos'd.
Rural retirement d'ye term it ?
Lard, it is living like a hermit.
One hardly any object sees—
I wish you'd fell those odious trees :
"Twould make a much more cheerful scene :
I'm tir'd with everlasting green.
Objects continual passing by
Were something to amuse the eye :
But to be pent within the walls,
One might as well be at *St Paul's*.
Our house beholders would adore,
Was there a level lawn before ;
Nothing its views to incommode,
But quite laid open to the road ;
While ev'ry trav'ler in amaze
Should on our little mansion gaze,
And, pointing to the choice retreat,
Cry, that's Sir *Thrifty*'s country-seat."

No doubt her arguments prevail,
For madam's *TASTE* can never fail.

Blest age! when all men may procure
The title of a *Connoisseur* ;
When noble and ignoble herd
Are govern'd by a single word ;
Tho', like the royal *German* dames,
It bears an hundred Christian names ;
As *Genius*, *Fancy*, *Judgment*, *Goût*,
Whim, *Caprice*, *Je ne sçai quoi*, *Virtù* :
Which appellations all describe
TASTE, and the modern *tasteful* tribe.

Now bricklayers, carpenters, and joiners,
With *Chinese* artists and designers,
Produce their schemes of alteration,
To work this wondrous reformation.
The useful dome, which secret stood
Embosom'd in the yew-tree's wood,
The trav'ler with amazement sees
Chang'd to a Temple *tout Chinese*,
With many a bell and tawdry rag on,
And crested with a sprawling dragon.
A wooden arch is bent astride
A ditch of water four foot wide,
With angles, curves, and zigzag lines,
From *Halfpenny's* exact designs.
In front a level lawn is seen,
Without a shrub upon the green ;
Where *Taste* would want its first great law,
But for the skulking fly *Ha-Ha* ;
By whose miraculous assistance
You gain a prospect two fields distance.
And now from *Hyde-park* Corner come
The Gods of *Athens* and of *Rome*.
Here squabby *Cupids* take their places,
With *Venus* and the clumsy *Graces* ;
Apollo there with aim so clever
Stretches his leaden bow for ever ;
And there, without the pow'r to fly,
Stands fix'd a tip-toe *Mercury*.

The Villa thus compleatly grac'd,
All own, that *Thrifty* has a *Taste* :
And Madam's female friends and cousins,
With Common-Council-Men by dozens,
Flock ev'ry Sunday to the seat,
To stare about them, and to eat.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

(Continued from p. 213.)

IN these memoirs it is our intention to take notice of what has been done and is doing in the cabinet as well as in the field since the rise of the present quarrel between *England* and *France*.

The first step taken by our ministry for the security of his Majesty's dominions in *Europe* was the conclusion of a subsidiary treaty with *Russia*. This treaty was soon followed or rather accompanied by another with the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, both of which had the defence of *Hanover* more immediately for their object.

On this account, when laid before the *British* parliament, they produced the longest and warmest debates in both houses that had been heard there during the late or present administration. Several members who held considerable posts under the government resigned their employments, because they could not join in measures which to them appeared not only contrary to the direct sense of the act of settlement which established his Majesty's title to the throne, but prejudicial to the true interest of their country. Among the most eminent patriots who distinguished themselves, to their immortal honour, on this occasion, were the hon. Mr. Pitt, paymaster of his Majesty's forces, one of the most lucrative employments the government has to bestow; the hon. Charles Townshend, esq; one of the lords of the admiralty, a youth of a noble family and most promising abilities; and the hon Mr. Legge, chancellor of the exchequer. Others there were of superior rank, and no less merit, who thought themselves obliged in honour to themselves, in justice to their country, and in duty to their sovereign to follow the glorious example. However the majority in both houses adhering to the minister, approved the treaties, and large grants were made by the Commons House to make good the conditions of them. For an abstract of these remarkable treaties and the reasonings upon them, (see our Magazine No. 3. p. 113, 116.)

But while the advantages and disadvantages resulting from them were canvassing in parliament with equal zeal on both sides, a treaty of much greater importance was negotiating with *Prussia*, and early in the year 1756 was brought to a conclusion at *Whitehall*. This treaty, though generally approved at home, had the misfortune to give umbrage to the most considerable powers abroad, and produced an alliance which astonished all *Europe*, by throwing the *Imperial* house of *Germany*, whose

battles we have fought for ages past, and whose salvation we have so lately effected, into the arms of *France*, the common enemy of them and us. Time already begins to discover that all the articles of this unnatural alliance were not made public, but such as were thought fit to be known, are in substance as follows:

' In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, amen. Be it known to all whom it doth or may in any wise concern, that his most christian majesty, and her majesty the empress queen of *Hungary* and *Bobemia*, having concluded a convention or act of neutrality which has this day been signed by their respective ministers plenipotentiary, with a view to hinder the flames of war that may be kindled by the differences between *England* and *France*, about the limits of their respective possessions in *America* from spreading, and disturbing the harmony and good understanding which now happily subsists between their majesties.

His most christian majesty and her majesty the empress queen, persisting in so salutary views, and desiring to strengthen more and more, and to perpetuate the bands of the most sincere friendship and perfect union, have thought it necessary to add to the above neutrality a treaty of friendship and union, purely defensive, and no ways tending to the prejudice of any other power; with the sole view of establishing peace on a more solid foundation in their respective kingdoms and estates, and of contributing as much as lies in their power, to the maintaining the general tranquillity. To this end his M. C. M. has named and authorised the most illustrious lords Anthony, Lewis, Rouille, &c.

' The first article imports, that there shall be a sincere and constant friendship and union between his most christian majesty and the empress queen of *Hungary* and *Bobemia*, their heirs and successors, kingdoms, estates, provinces, countries, subjects and vassals, without exception.

' By the second, the treaty of *Westphalia* in 1648, and all subsequent treaties, particularly the aforesaid convention of neutrality with this treaty, are renewed and confirmed.

' By the third, the empress queen guarantees all the *French* king's dominions in *Europe* against all powers whatsoever, and for ever, the case of the present war between *England* and *France* only excepted.

' By the fourth, the *French* king guarantees all the queen's dominions, without any exception, according to the order of the pragmatic sanction.

' By the fifth article, the contracting powers are to employ in concert their good offices to

* We have it affirmed for truth that the late duke of *Ch*—s did not make so little as 50,000*l.* a year of this post, during some part of queen *Anne's* war.

to prevent a threatened invasion of the dominions of either.

By the sixth, if either be attacked, the other is to furnish a succour of 24,000 men, the case of the present war between *England* and *France* only excepted.

According to the seventh article, this succour is to consist of 18,000 foot and 6000 horse, which are to march in six weeks after requisition is made by the party attacked, or threatened with an invasion. These forces are to be paid by the party that furnishes them, and the other is to give them winter quarters. But the party intitled to make the requisition may make a demand of money as an equivalent for the troops; which shall be paid monthly after the rate of 8000 florins of the empire for each 1000 foot, and 24000, for each 1000 of cavalry.

By the eighth article, their majesties reserve to themselves a power of inviting in concert any other powers to take part in the present treaty, which is purely defensive.

According to the ninth and last article, the ratifications of this treaty are to be exchanged in six weeks from the time of its being signed.

This treaty was preceded by the following convention of neutrality, which was signed the same day.

THE differences between his most christian majesty and the king of *Great Britain*, concerning the limits of their respective possessions in *America*, seeming more and more to threaten the public tranquillity, his most christian majesty and the empress queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, who equally desired the unalterable duration of the friendship and good understanding, that now happily subsists between them, have thought it necessary to take proper measures for that purpose.

To this end the empress queen declares and promises in the most solemn and binding manner, that she will not either directly or indirectly take any part in the above differences, in which she is now no way concerned, but on the contrary she will observe an exact and perfect neutrality during the whole time of the war that may be occasioned by the said differences between *England* and *France*.

His most christian majesty on his part, far from desiring to engage any other power in his private quarrel with *England*, reciprocally declares and promises, in the most solemn and binding manner, that he will, on no pretext or reason whatsoever, attack or invade the *Low Countries*, or any other kingdoms, states, or provinces, under the dominion of her majesty the empress queen; as likewise neither directly nor indirectly injure her possessions or rights; which her majesty the empress queen doth in the same manner promise with respect to the kingdoms, states, and provinces of his most christian majesty. This convention or act of neutrality shall be ratified by the

empress queen within the space of six months, or sooner if possible.

Formal invitations were dispatched to almost every power in *Europe*, to accede to this treaty. The kings of *Spain*, *Naples* and *Sardinia* on one side; of *Sweden*, *Denmark* and *Poland* on the other; even her imperial majesty of *Russia* and the states general, our firmest and most faithful allies, were practised with on this occasion, and staggered by so strange and so unexpected an event. To unite the catholic powers of *Germany*, and bring them to favour the views of their head, the cry of religion has been revived by the *Austrian* emissaries; and the union between *England* and *Prussia* represented as a league to exalt the protestant interest, and to destroy the fundamental laws of the empire by abridging the privileges of the papal see. The consequence has already been that vast armies have been every where raised and put in motion. Rescripts and manifestos published, professions notoriously false on the part of the new alliance made; and a manifest design formed to regain by the friendship of *France* what was lost to the *Austrian* house on the death of *Charles* the VIth, by her perfidy. The treaty between us and *Prussia* that has so suddenly produced all these formidable effects must surely have something very remarkable for its basis; all however, that we yet know of its contents, are contained in the following articles.

1. The treaty of *Westminster*, whereby the house of *Brandenburgh* guaranteed the succession to the throne of *Great Britain*, in the house of *Hanover*, is renewed and confirmed by this treaty, as are likewise the treaties subsequently concluded.

2. The king of *Great Britain* renounces all rights and pretensions to *East-Frizeland*, in favour of the king of *Prussia*.

3. His *Prussian* majesty engages to pay the residue of the *Silesia* loan, provided the demands concerning the seizing of the ships or cargoes of his subjects, during the late war, be adjusted.

4. He engages to come into the king of *Great Britain*'s views, for maintaining peace in the empire, and for opposing the introduction of foreign troops into *Germany*.

5. His *Prussian* majesty charges himself with the guaranty of the electoral dominions of the house of *Austria*: and on the other part, his *Britannic* majesty renews, in the best form, his particular guaranty of the dominions which his *Prussian* majesty acquired by the cession of *Silesia*.

Concerning the uprightness of the contracting parties in the conclusion of the above treaty, his majesty's declaration in a memorial communicated to the diet of the empire by *M. Gemmingen*, the electoral minister at *Ratisbon*, is the most authentic testimony. This memorial as it sets forth the motives which induced his majesty to enter into these engagements

ments is too curious to be omitted. It is in substance as follows:

“**HIS** Majesty the king of *Great Britain*, in his quality of Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, has been greatly surpris'd to find the treaty he concluded some months ago with the king of *Prussia* industriously represented as a ground of apprehension and umbrage, especially for religion. The *Germanic* body cannot be ignorant that his majesty the king of *Great Britain* has constantly thought it his indispensable duty to maintain the laws, the liberties, and the system of the empire, to perpetuate its peace and tranquillity, and even to sacrifice the lives and fortunes of his own subjects to the support of the house of *Austria*. Nevertheless, as upon the rise of the differences in *America* between *England* and *France*, the latter openly made dispositions last year for attacking the electorate of *Hanover*, and thereby disturbing the whole empire; and his *Britannic* majesty being denied by the empress queen the succours stipulated by treaties of alliance, and being still less able to obtain assistance from certain states of the empire, who even seem'd disposed to favour such a diversion; and finally finding himself left alone last winter to oppose the execution of this project, he thought himself oblig'd, in order to provide for the security of his own dominions, to establish peace and tranquillity in the empire, and maintain its system and privileges without offering any prejudice to either religion, to conclude with his majesty the king of *Prussia* the fore-mentioned treaty, which however he did, with the honestest intention in the world.

His *Britannic* majesty reckons that by this instance of patriotic zeal for the good of *Germany* he hath not only done an essential service to the empress queen, but that he hath also done all that even the head of the empire ought, agreeably to his duty and dignity to have done.

Time will clearly shew how little it was the interest of the empress queen to enter into a near alliance with a foreign power who, for upwards of two centuries, hath ravaged the principal provinces of the empire, often made war on the *Archducal* house; and who hath always endeavour'd, as it suited her views, to excite distrust and differences among the princes and states that compose the *Germanic* body.

These are things which, though sufficiently known, require to be set in the clearest light, in order to remove the false notions that may have been entertained, &c.

But while other powers were busied in preparations for war, and in drawing up manifestoes to justify their proceedings, his *Prussian* majesty penetrating the designs of the powers in league against him, discovered a fortitude that struck his enemies with terror. He march'd at once a formidable army into *Saxony*, and dispers'd a declaration of the motives

which oblig'd him to this extraordinary step. His declaration runs thus:

“**THE** unjust designs of the court of *Vienna* putting the king under the necessity to be beforehand, who declines every way of conciliation; his majesty sees himself forced against his inclination, and in consequence of these very circumstances, to enter with his army into the hereditary countries of the king of *Poland*, elector of *Saxony*.

It is with regret the king finds himself oblig'd to take a step which his personal friendship for his *Polish* majesty would have made him avoid, if the laws of war, the misfortunes of the times, and the security of his own dominions did not render it indispensibly necessary.

There is nobody who is not acquainted with the events of the war which the king was oblig'd to undertake in 1744, in order to rescue the empire which the court of *Vienna* meant to oppress in the person of the supreme head.—All the world knows with how much tenderness the king then acted towards the court of *Saxony*, and what were the fatal consequences result'd from it; the connections which the court formed, the junction of its troops with those of his enemies, their entry into *Silesia*, and in short the dangerous scheme of attacking the king in the very heart of his dominions, and even in his own capital.

The return of the same circumstances obliges the king to consult the rules of prudence, and them only. But in taking this part his majesty declares at the same time to his *Polish* majesty in the strongest manner, and in the face of all *Europe* that he has not any offensive design against the king of *Poland* or his dominions; that he does not enter them as an enemy, but merely for his own security; that he will take care that his troops shall observe the most exact order, and the most severe discipline; and that while he is forced to yield to the most pressing considerations, he only waits for the happy moment; when these same considerations will permit him to restore to that prince a deposit which he will ever look upon as sacred.

What other attentive memoirs respecting the general state of *Europe* at this critical time remain to be recollected, shall be the subject of our next.

We shall say nothing of the affairs of *America* till we can speak of them with more certainty. Ill-timed disputes have arisen in several of the colonies that have retarded the main business and given the enemy good advantage. But the armies destined for the service of this summer's campaign's have been at length rais'd, and by the latest advices are march'd, though without their principal leader, who did not arrive at the general rendezvous till the different corps had received their orders. How far these orders may correspond with lord *Loudon*'s sentiments of the matter cannot now be known, but our readers may expect some news of importance from this quarter in our next.

Chronological Diary, for 1756.

MONDAY, Aug. 16.

HIS Majesty dismissed Gen. *Fowke* from his service. His Majesty observed, That if he was unfit for service for one year, he certainly was so for ever. And accordingly disposed of his regiment to Lieut. Col. *Jefferies* who so gallantly distinguished himself in the defence of *St. Philips*.

The following address of the county of *Dorset*, presented to his Majesty by *George Pitt* and *Humphry Sturt Esqrs.* their representatives in parliament, being the first that appeared after the giving up of *Minorca*, and couched in very strong terms, (see *London* address) goes on thus ' when we reflect on the loss of the ' island of *Minorca* so gloriously obtained, so ' advantageously kept, of such inestimable value to the trade of this kingdom, we are ' convinced that this attempt of our natural ' and inveterate enemies was so notorious, that ' very few of your Majesty's faithful subjects ' had the least doubt of the design, long before ' it was put in execution; yet the island was ' left defenceless, and the *Mediterranean* without any *English* fleet " It concludes thus, ' We most humbly hope that your Majesty ' will be pleased to direct such an enquiry ' to be made into the conduct which ' has so astonishingly turned this desperate ' and rash attempt of our enemies into victory and glory, and hath covered this nation ' with reproach and dishonour, that from ' whatever causes it has proceeded, the persons by whom they were occasioned may receive that punishment they have so justly ' deserved.'

TUESDAY 17.

A draught of ship carpenters, smiths, caulkers, &c. is ordered to be made from his Majesty's yards of *Deptford*, *Sheerness*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth* and *Plymouth* to be sent to *Gibraltar*, where they are to have extraordinary wages allowed them.

Three men of war belonging to the *East India* company stationed at *Bombay*, have taken *Southern Rook* the pirate *Angria's* chief port. They ran themselves so near the fort that the balls of the cannon mostly went over the ships, upon which they ply'd the garrison so close with small arms as to drive them from their guns, and then taking advantage of the panic the garrison was thrown into carried the fort sword in hand.

Mr. *Brozen* and Mr. *Lauder*, officers in lord *Charles Hay's* regiment, having been tried at *Maidstone* for the murder of the post-boy, the former was acquitted, the latter condemned, and executed at *Penenden Heath* on the 16th.

Both houses of parliament met at *Westminster* and were further prorogued to the 28th of *September*.

WEDNESDAY 18.

About two o'clock on *Wednesday* morning the 18th of *August*, the foul air in one of the pits at *Chaters-haugh* colliery on the river *Wear* took fire, by which four men were instantly killed and torn to pieces, and happily the rest of the pitmen, to a great number, had not then been down at work. The explosion was so violent that a cart laden with coals was blown up from the depth of 80 fathoms out at the mouth of the shaft; and a vast quantity of coal-dust and rubbish thrown to a considerable distance, discolouring the surface of the ground round about.

FRIDAY, 20.

Four ships have arrived in the river from the whale fishery with one fish each, one with six, four with two each, three with three each, one with four and one with five. At *Hull*, two with six, one with three. At *Newcastle*, one with three. At *Milford*, one with three. At *Leith*, one with four, one with three, and two with two each. The ships of *Whitby* returned with nineteen whales.

The *Thistle* of *Borrowstoness* was lost in the ice, after catching four fish; but the crew were saved. Upon the whole, never was a more successful season for this valuable branch of our fishery. Our herring fishers have also been very successful, and the *British* herrings are allowed in *Germany* to be preferable to the *Dutch*.

The parishioners of *St. Olave's* Southwark, have purchased by subscription a fine ship for a privateer, and named her the *St. Olave*.

To the King's most excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London* in Common-Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of *London*, in Common-Council assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your sacred person, and with hearts full of gratitude for your Majesty's paternal care of the true interests of your people, to express our sorrow and apprehensions for the disquietudes which our late losses and disappointments must create in your Majesty's royal mind.

The loss of the important fortrefs of *St. Philip* and island of *Minorca*, (possessions of the utmost consequence to the commerce and naval strength of *Great Britain*) without any attempt by timely and effectual succours, to prevent or defeat an attack, after such early notice of the enemy's intentions, and when your Majesty's navy was so evidently superior in strength

strength to theirs, will, we fear, be an indelible reproach on the honour of the *British* nation.

Nor can we help expressing our apprehensions for the great danger of your Majesty's possessions in *America*, by the mismanagements and delays which have attended the defence of those invaluable colonies, the object of the present war, and the principal source of the wealth and strength of these kingdoms.

Permit us, at the same time, Royal Sir, to lament the want of a constitutional and well-regulated militia, the most natural and certain defence, under divine providence, of your Majesty's sacred person and government, against all invaders whatsoever, as thereby your Majesty's fleets and armies may be more securely employed abroad, to the annoyance of your Majesty's enemies; your faithful and loyal subjects being ready and willing, whenever called upon by your Majesty, to shed the last drop of their blood in your service.

As your Majesty's reign has ever been distinguished by a love of liberty and justice, we cannot doubt of your Majesty's directing the authors of our late losses and disappointments, to be enquired into and punished, that your Majesty's known intentions of protecting and defending your subjects in their rights and possessions may be faithfully and vigorously carried into execution, and that the large supplies so necessarily called for, and so cheerfully granted, may be religiously applied to the defence of these kingdoms and colonies, and their commerce, and to the distressing our inveterate and perfidious enemies, as the only sure means of obtaining a lasting and honourable peace.

And we do, with the utmost sincerity of heart, assure your majesty, that your loyal city of *London* will, at all times, readily and cheerfully contribute to whatever may be necessary for the defence of your Majesty, and your illustrious family, and towards the attainment of these great and desirable ends.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer:

I Thank you for these professions of your duty to me. My concern for the loss of my island of *Minorca* is great and sincere. My utmost care and vigilance have been and shall be exerted to maintain the honour of the nation, and the commerce of my subjects. The events of war are uncertain; but nothing shall be wanting on my part, towards carrying it on with vigour, in order to a safe and honourable peace, and for recovering and securing, by the blessing of God, the possessions and rights of my crown.

I will not fail to do justice upon any persons who shall have been wanting in their duty to me and their country; to enforce obedience and discipline in my fleets and armies, and to support the authority and respect due to my government.

They were received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

TUESDAY, 24.

By a dreadful fire at *Berghen* in *Norway*, 1660 families have been burnt out and almost half the town destroyed.

At different places near *Birmingham* mobs having risen on account of the advance of the price of wheat made by the millers and engrossers of that commodity, have greatly damaged several mills and taken away or destroyed what meal they met with, but one of the rioters was shot at *Nuncaton*, and several of them have been apprehended and committed to *Warwick* goal; among whom, two out of four, capitally convicted at the assizes, viz. *John Collins* and *Edward Cross*, have been executed there, and behaved very penitently.

Mobs have assembled at *Sheffield*, *Worksworth*, *Cromford*, &c. on account of the extraordinary rise of corn, and done considerable damage to some dealers; but the fine weather coming so seasonably having lowered the prices, it is hoped every thing will soon be quiet.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

At a court of admiralty held at *DoEleers-Commons*, twelve *French* prizes, taken before the declaration of war, were condemned.

FRIDAY, 27.

The citadel, garrison and sluices at *Hull* are forthwith ordered to be put into proper repair, for the better defence of that important place in case of need: for which end a very skilful engineer is appointed to inspect the same.

A fire which broke out on the 17th of *July* last in a quarter of *Constantinople* called *Jubalee*, among some *Jews*, continued burning two whole nights and almost two days. It extended itself by the rising of a high wind to several different places at once; and particularly traversed the largest breadth or the town, from one side of the other, and stopped near the wall of the city towards the seven towers. Five hundred corn mills and ovens were burnt, and the public exchange where arms were sold, together with the old chambers of the *Janisaries*. Several mosques were damaged: only the public magazines for all kinds of merchandize were fortunately preserved.

SATURDAY, 28.

Such prodigious shoals of herrings are all round the coast of the *Isle of Man*, that they sell there for two pence a hundred.

By a letter from *Harwich* dated *August* 25, we learn that on the 23d instant, about two in the afternoon, a *French* cutter of six or eight guns came among six or seven fishing vessels belonging to this town, about 9 leagues from the *Spurn*. As soon as the fishermen found her to be a privateer, they tacked for her: but only one of their vessels, Mr. *John Batten*, master, could come up with her, who found her only with two swivel guns till five

in the afternoon, obliging her to throw over-board all her oars, &c. and would have taken her if he had not been unhappily shot.

TUESDAY, 31.

A messenger set out this day with the answer of our court to certain proposals sent hither by the court of *Spain*, for an accommodation with *France*—The principal articles are said to be these: That *England* shall cede *Gibraltar* to the *French*, and have *Minorca* restored: That *France* shall give up *Gibraltar* to the *Spaniard*, and have *Hispaniola* (or half of it so called) added to *St. Domingo*; that *St. John's* river in *North America* shall be a neutral one, for the free use of both nations, &c. &c.

TUESDAY, 31.

Adm. *Hawke* has near 3000 land forces on board his fleet, with a draught of matrosies and engineers, and his fleet completely mann'd with sailors.

Capt. *Fortunatus Wright*, of *Liverpool*, in the *King George* privateer off *Leghorn*, engaged a xebec which had 280 men on board, and mounted 16 carriage guns, besides swivels, and a great number of small arms. After a very obstinate contest, in which the xebec received much damage, and lost her captain, lieutenant, the lieutenant of marines, and 88 men, 70 more being wounded, she bore away, and left capt. *Wright* the honour of having preserved 4 vessels, some richly laden, which had put themselves under his protection for convoy, after having in vain waited for a ship of war. This xebec had been fitted out with a particular view to take capt. *Wright*, who having done the *French* much damage during the last war, had been marked out by the *French* king, who promised the honour of knighthood, a pension of 3000 livres per annum for life, and the command of a ship of war to whoever should bring him into *France* alive or dead. The merchants of *Marseilles* had also promised a reward double the value of *Wright's* vessel, in a writing pasted up on their exchange. Since this action capt. *Wright* has been detained by the *Tuscans*, at *Leghorn*.

According to the last advices received by the *French* court from *Quebec*, it appears that a contagious distemper had broke out on board the *Leopard*, a 64 gun ship, belonging to the squadron that sailed from *Brest* on *March 26*, with the reinforcements for *Canada*, under the command of *M. de Montcalm*. The two captains, several subaltern officers, and a great number of sailors and private soldiers were carried off by the distemper, the consequences of which were so much apprehended, that the greatest precautions were used at *Quebec* to prevent the spreading of the infection, and the ship even condemned to be burnt with every thing on board. *Lond. Gaz.*

WEDNESDAY SEPT. 1.

A corporal and five private men of Sir *Charles Howard's* troop encamped at *Cobham* in

Surry, employed in making cartridges in a back parlour at the *Swan* inn at *Cobham*, a young soldier who was just come from exercise, went to them, and unthinkingly snapping his pistol, the fire caught the powder that lay about the room; which, with the granary over it, was immediately blown up. One of the men was killed on the spot, and all the rest most terribly scorched.

A diamond of 400 grains is brought by the last *India* ships. It wants but one fifth of being as big as *Pitt's* diamond, which sold for 213,000*l.* and is the property of an eminent *Jew* merchant of this city.

SATURDAY, 4.

The lords of the admiralty have appointed the following officers to be captains of the undermentioned ships in the *Mediterranean*, in the room of their former commanders, called home as evidences:

Captain	Capt. <i>Charles Wray</i> .
Revenge	<i>John Storr</i> .
Intrepid	<i>Edward Hughes</i> .
Pr. <i>Louisa</i>	<i>Julian Legge</i> .
Defiance	<i>James Gambier</i> .
Kingston	<i>Car Scroope</i> .
Chesterfield	<i>Chaloner Ogle</i> .
Dolphin	<i>M. Moore</i> .

And the *Ambuscade* man of war is ordered to carry the above gentlemen to their respective ships.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble address of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, and other principal inhabitants of the city of *Bristol*.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, and other principal inhabitants of the city of *Bristol*, beg leave to lay ourselves at your Majesty's feet, and to address your Majesty on the present afflictive and melancholy situation of public affairs, both at home and abroad.

It is with the most sensible grief, that we see one of the most valuable fortresses in your Majesty's dominions torn from us by a deceitful and perfidious enemy; and our *American* settlements, by some fatal delay, or mismanagement, exposed to very imminent dangers; at a time when your Majesty has a confessed superiority of naval force, and after the largest supplies have most readily been granted for their preservation and support.

We have the highest reason to hope from your Majesty's known justice, and constant attention to the welfare and prosperity of your people, that the latent causes of our present calamities, will be strictly enquired into and brought to light: and that those persons (if any such there be) who have either wantonly neglected, or treacherously betrayed the honour of the nation, may not escape the punishment due to their atrocious crimes. At the same time we repose ourselves

selves in your Majesty's paternal care, that the late supplies may be strictly appropriated to the salutary ends for which they were granted, the distressing and annoyance of our declared enemies, the defence of the kingdom, and the protection and support of our commerce and colonies.

We cannot but lament that for want of a well regulated militia, your faithful subjects of these kingdoms are not at liberty to prove by their actions their affection to their country, and their loyalty to the best of kings: and we also beg leave to assure your majesty, that for our parts we shall always (when enabled) be ready and desirous to exert our courage, and hazard our lives and fortunes, in defence of your majesty's sacred person and illustrious family, against all invaders whatsoever.

There is nothing so reasonable or so just, as the desire universally expressed by the nation, that a clear and full account may be obtained, of the immense supplies given by their representatives in, and raised upon the people, since the last sessions of parliament. The motives on which, and the ends for which those vast sums, in our present circumstances especially, were so readily voted and so cheerfully paid, were sufficiently divulged, and therefore the manner in which they have been applied, ought to be no secret. The *Arcana Imperii* are well suited to despotic governments, but are inconsistent with, and dangerous to the liberties of a free people. Besides, it is no way reconcileable to the nature of our constitution, which is founded on reason and equity, the liberty of the subjects persons, and the security of their properties.

We find some additional reasons to strengthen the people's claim, which we could wish, tho' warm friends to it, that they had rather wanted. These additional reasons consist in disappointments and losses. In reference to the former, we had felt something of them before, and experienced them abundantly in the last war, witness our attack on *Cartagena*, our invasion of *Cuba*, our descent upon *Bretagne*, and many others. However, we must allow our present disappointments to be of quite a new species, and yet much more galling and provoking than all the rest put together.—For, notwithstanding all our liberal grants, and the known sanguine expectations of those who gave, at least of those who paid them,—we have attempted nothing.

Our losses are to the full as wonderful, and rather more affecting. In the *West Indies* our enemy has a confessed superiority, which has been augmented by the capture of almost every single ship of force we had then cruising in those seas. In *North America* our colonies have been ransacked for many months by the most barborous nations, almost without defence, though our public papers daily pub-

lished their distresses in hopes of hastening their relief. We have been deprived of *Minorca* in a manner which does as little honour to the *French* as to us. Our navy has been disgraced in the *Mediterranean*. His *Sardinian* majesty is said to have acceded to the treaty between the courts of *Vienna* and *Versailles*, and we know not how soon some other court may follow the example.—If this, instead of a public, were a private case, on such suggestions as these,—a court of equity would, beyond a question, decree an account.

Most counties in *England* also follow the same example: some of them recommending a strict enquiry to their members, and others requesting these to present their address to his Majesty for the same purpose.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

Letters from *Cape Breton* say that *M. de Beaufrier* returning from *Quebec* to *Louisbourg*, with the *Hero*, commanded by himself, the *Illustrious*, by *M. de Montalais*, and the *Unicorn* and *Siren* frigates, by *Mess. Rigandiere* and *Breugnon*, lieutenants, descried on the 26th of *July* two *English* men of war and two frigates, who hauled close upon their wind to reconnoitre him: *M. Beaufrier* having provisions for *Louisbourg* prevented his chasing the *English* at that time, but the next morning, after delivering his provisions, &c. he went in pursuit of the enemy. and about noon descried two men of war and one frigate. He made all the sail he could to come up with them, and they did the same to avoid him. However *M. de Breugnon* came up with the *English* frigate, and attacked her so warmly that she bore away for shelter under the ships of the line; by this time *M. Beaufrier* came up with the *English* men of war, one of 74 guns and the other of 64. He fired first at one, reckoning that the other, which lay upon his quarter, would be attacked by *M. Montalais*, but a calm intervening, the latter could not come up, so that *Beaufrier* had two ships on him at once; the engagement continued till seven in the evening, when a fresh breeze springing up, enabled *Montalais* to make sail, and the enemy at the same time took the advantage of it to bear away. *M. Beaufrier* the next morning descried them still bearing away from him, with all the sail they could crowd; but he being at a great distance and in bad condition, resolved to return to *Louisbourg*, to repair the damage which the *Hero* had suffered. She having received in the fight above 200 cannon-shot in her hull, masts and rigging, besides what hit between wind and water, and had 18 men killed and 48 wounded: among the latter are the *sieur Faget*, ensign, dangerously wounded in the thigh by the grazing of a cannon ball, and *M. Beaufrier* by a splinter that hit him in the left leg.

List of Ships taken from the French.

(Continued from p. 110.)

THE *Prometheus*, from *Martinico*, loaded with coffee, &c. by the *Anson* privateer, and sent into *Bristol*.

The *St John*, from *Bordeaux*, with wine, &c. by the *Anson* privateer of *Liverpool*, and sent into *Kingsale*.

The *Mandrin* and *Revenge* privateers of *Liverpool*, have taken a prize and sent it into *Beer-haven* in *Ireland*.

A large *French* *Guinea* man, by the *Leostoffe*, and sent into *Portsmouth*.

The *Astrea*, from *St Domingo*, sent into *Falmouth* by the *Claud* gally, *Woolcombe*, a letter of marque, bound for *Leghorn*.

A *French* privateer of 22 guns and 250 men, by the *Tartar* man of war, and sent into *Plymouth*.

The *Amiable Ann*, *Allard*, from *Cape Francois*, with sugar, coffee, &c. by the *Royal George* privateer, and carried into *Guernsey*.

The *Maria Ester*, with sugar, &c. and *L'Amiable Julie*, with sugar, &c. by the *Anson* privateer, of *Bristol*, and are brought into that port. They sail'd from *St Domingo* the 7th of *June*, in company with 28 sail, under convoy of the *Warwick* and two other men of war; and within three weeks after, another large fleet was to sail, under a strong convoy, which was to come throughout with them. The *Anson* spoke, three days before he arrived, with commodore *Guery*, who sent the *Greyhound* man of war to convoy her prizes as far as *Lundy*.

The *Marianne*, *Milflower*, by the *Josepha*, *Teage*, and carried into *Lisbon*.

The *Pacificque*, from *Bordeaux* for *St Domingo*, of 400 tons, 40 men, and 16 guns, by the *Blandford*, and carried into *Antigua*.

The *Anson* privateer of *Liverpool* has carried into *Kingsale* a *French* privateer of 12 guns and 120 men.

The *Jesus Maria Josepb*, and the *St Josepb*, both from *St Sebastians* for *France*, with a large *French* ship of 500 tons, 16 guns, 40 men, and 180 soldiers, who sailed a few days since in company with four more from *Rochelle* for *America*, under convoy of a man of war, are taken by the *Britannia* privateer, and brought into *Bristol*.

The *Compte Laveduison*, *Guilham Le Croix*, from *St Domingo*, and two *French* privateers, are taken by the *Defiance* privateer of *London*, who has also retaken the *Elizabeth*, *Webber*, from *Cork*, and carried them all into *Lisbon*.

The *Mandrin* privateer of *Liverpool*, about 20 tons, mounting two guns, brought into *Crookhaven* two *Dutch* ships loaded with stores and lead for *Brest*.

La Reine de France, from *Martinico*, with sugar, &c. and *Le Bien Aime*, *Siquar*, from *Rochelle*, with provisions, by the *Effex*, and carried into *Portsmouth*.

A *French* vessel loaded with cider, by the *Adventure* privateer, and carried into *Corves*.

Sixteen transports with stores for *Mahon*, taken by *Hawke's* fleet.

A ship laden with rice for *Marseilles*, taken by a privateer and carried into *Messina*.

A privateer, taken in *Yarmouth* roads by the *Hazard* sloop.

A large ship from *Martinico*, taken by the *Fox* privateer.

Six *Dutch* vessels, laden with naval stores for *France*, are sent into *Portsmouth* by the *Rochester* man of war.

The *Victoria* of 353 tons, and the *Augustus* of 400, from *St Domingo* for *Bordeaux*, laden with sugar, indigo, &c. are carried into *Plymouth* by the *Sheerness* man of war.

A large *French* privateer, of 8 six pounders, 14 swivels, and 90 men, taken by the *Hazard* sloop of war, of 8 six pounders, 14 swivels, and 66 men, after an engagement of three hours, and brought into *Leostoffe*; the *French* lieutenant and several others were wounded, and four killed. The *Hazard* had but one man wounded.

The *Marquis Pompadour*, a letter of marque, *James Barbel* commander, 350 tons burden, 8 six pounders and 30 men, from *Martinico* to *Havre de Grace*, taken off *Ostugal* by the *Fox* privateer, after an obstinate engagement of four hours and a half, and carried at last by being boarded by the whole crew of the *Fox*, except the captain, who was wounded in three places, and two other of her hands. Her loading of sugar, &c. is worth 2000 *l*. The *French* captain, master, and some others were killed, and several wounded. The *Fox* had one man killed and several wounded.

List of Ships taken by the French:

THE *Somerset*, *Lewis*, from *Honduras* for *Falmouth*; the *Frances*, *Butterfield*, from *Georgia* for *St Croix*; and the *John* and *Nancy*, *Allison*, from *London* for *Gambia*, are carried into *St Domingo*.

A fishing vessel of *Berwick*, taken near that place.

A privateer, with three prizes, taken and carried into *Morlaix*.

Lady Petronella, *Van Miglon*, for *Hamburg*, carried into *Dunkirk*.

The *Sally*, *Truelove*, from *Cagliari* for the *Baltick*.

A sloop, *Hoadly*, taken near *Rottendean*, *Suffex*.

The *Robert* and *Thomas*, *Garwood*, from *Milfordhaven* for *London*, is carried into *Calais*.

The *Friendship*, *Turnbull*, loaded with salt, from *Cagliari* for *Villa Franca*, is taken by a privateer.

The *Elizabeth* and *Ann*, from *Ancona* for *London*, carried into *Malta*.

The *King's Fisher*, *Cheesman*, from *Virginia* for *Hull*, was taken by a privateer and ransom'd at 1500 *l*.

A small sloop, loaded with fish for *Hamburg*, is sent into *Dunkirk*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

Sir Matthew Lamb, custos rotulorum of Northamptonshire

Mr Rimus, appointed assistant librarian to the museum library

Dr Smith and Dr Warren, physicians to the Middlesex hospital

Dr Hinckley, physician to Guy's

John Cowland, Esq; a commissioner of appeals relating to excise

H. Craig, Esq; commissioner of musters, and deputy judge-advocate of Gibraltar

John Whitehead, Esq; consul for Oporto

Hon. George Mackay of Stibo, Esq; brother to lord Reay, master of the Mint in Scotland

Messrs Casman, Bayley, Mackey and Fielding, captains in lieutenant general Huske's regiment

Captain Charles Colby, late captain of the *Invincible*, commissioner of the navy at Gibraltar

James Gambier, captain of the *Namure*

Captain Proby of the *Syren*,—captain of the *Eagle*

Tho. Foley, Esq; captain of the *Raven* sloop

Captain Cornwall, of the *Speedwell*, in the room of

Captain Webb, captain of the *Sunderland*

MARRIAGES.

Robert Colebrooke, Esq; member for Malden, Essex, to miss Elizabeth Thrasler

Hon. Mr West, only son to the lord De la Warre, to Miss Winyard

Earl of Westmeath, to Miss Catharine Whyte

John Scudamore, Esq; to Miss Westcomb

John Short, Esq; to miss Lewis

Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart. member for Had-dington, to Martha Edwin

George Brooks, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Clif-ford, of Red-Lion-street

David James Gyne, of Fallaris, Esq; to Miss Vaughan

Stephen Holland, Esq; of Beckingham in Kent, to Miss Letbeuillier of the same place

Dennis Farrer Hollersdon, Esq; of Elston in Bedfordshire, to Miss Faure, of Egham in Surry

Daniel Brown, near Brentwood in Essex, to Miss Maria Heath, of Lowlayton

Mr Isaac Fernandes Nunes, to Miss Mendez da Costa

George Rice, Esq; of Newton, Carmarthen-shire, to the Hon. Miss Talbot, daughter to the Rt Hon. Ld Talbot

BIRTHS.

July 23, Dutchess of Hamilton, of a son

August 3. Dutchess of Beaufort, of a daughter

9. Lady of lord viscount Duncannon, of a daughter

Lady of Sir Charles Asgill, knight and al-derman, of a daughter

DEATHS.

August 1. James Cope, member for Downton

2. Hammond l'Estrange, Esq; aged 107

Dr Adcock, of Ashford, Kent

5. Sir John Wynne, Bart, at his seat at Blackbeath

7. Rev. Mr Dodd, vicar of Bourne, in Lin-colnshire

Nat. Knipe, Esq; late of Richmond

Sir Thomas Egerton, of Henton, near Man-chester, bart.

Sir Ralph Asheton, of Middleton, bart, suc-ceeded in title and estate by his brother, now Sir Richard Asheton, bart

9. Rev. Mr Dawie, rector of Whitechapel

10. Rt Hon. Earl of Fitzwilliams, one of the lords of the bed-chamber, and custos ro-tulorum for Peterborough

11. Peter Wederburn, of Chester-Hall, Esq; one of the senators of the college of justice at Edinburgh

14. Mr Bennett, a stocking trimmer in Moorfields, shot in seeing the artillery company exercise, by one of them leaving the rammer in his gun

16. John Prior, Esq; at Blackbeath

18. Edward Norton, Esq; at Putney

19. Lord Viscount Blundell, of Ireland

Sir George Cooke, of Wheatley, Yorkshire, bart.

21. Sir Francis St John, at Little Aycott, Hertfordshire

R. Turner, of Spittlefields, Esq;

Ed. Lewett, of Hertfordshire, Esq;

25. John Spearman, at Hackney, Esq;

Char. Thompson, Esq; at Kensington

26. Edward Gilbourne, Esq; at Knight's-bridge

Andrew Norton, Esq; at Chichester

28. Henry Temple, Esq; member of parlia-ment for New Romney, and a lord of the treasury

31. Richard Lockwood, Esq; at his seat in Essex, formerly a merchant in London

Mr Philip Knott, a merchant in Tower-street

Mr Francis Waite, a Spanish merchant

Lawrence Singleton, Esq; at his seat near Finchley

Sept. 5. Henry Hawley, Esq; justice of the peace for Middlesex

Mr William Eastwide, of Brentwood, Essex, a wealthy farmer

7. Margaret Stephenson, of Chapelburn, near Brampton in Cumberland, aged 112, who was able to walk to her bed side without any assist-ance the night before she died: she had eye-sight, hearing, and memory as well as ever in her life, and wanted not one tooth

9. John Suffield, Esq; of Windsor

William Newson, Esq; of Hammersmith

James Hayes, Esq; at his seat near Wor-cesster.

Mr Knott, merchant, in Tower-street

10. Thomas Overbury, Esq; an eminent wine-merchant. He has left large legacies to most of the hospitals

Mr Andrew Gordon, formerly a Scotch factor, occasioned by a fall from his horse

14. Mr. William Skelton of Chelsea, age

BANK
Stock.
Sunday

EACH DAY Price of STOCKS from the 15th of August, to the September 14th of 1756.									
BANK	South Sea	S. Sea old	S. Sea An	3 Ba An	3 Ba An	3 Ba An	3 Ba An	3 Ba An	3 Ba An
Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.
15	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
16	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
17	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
18	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
19	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
20	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
21	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
22	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
23	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
24	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
25	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
26	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
27	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
28	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
29	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
30	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
31	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
1	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
2	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
3	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
4	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
5	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
6	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
7	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
8	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
9	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
10	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
11	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
12	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
13	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
14	117 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2

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T H E
LITERARY MAGAZINE
NUMB. VI.

From September 15, to October 15, 1755

Of the Constitution of the German Empire



ALL things relating to the government of the *German Empire* ought to be regulated according to a writing called the *Golden-Bull*. This was prepared by the Emperor *Charles IV.* in the year 1356, and was promulgated in the diet of Metz with the consent of all the states of the *Empire*. It treats of the election of the Emperor, his privileges, his vicars, of the rights of the electors in general; of the privilege of each elector in particular; of the prerogative, of the princes and states, of the diets, and of the sentences of the *Empire*.

However some of these regulations have been dispensed with, for though the election should be made with the consent of all the electors, yet in 1742 the Emperor *Charles VII.* was chosen without the suffrage of the elector of Bohemia, who was queen of Hungary, and who would never acknowledge him. Likewise the city of Aix is the place where the Emperor ought to be crowned; and yet the Emperor *Joseph* was crowned at Augsburg in 1690; *Charles VI.* at Francfort on the Mein in 1711, as well as *Charles VII.* in 1742. The number of electors was fixed to seven, which did not hinder the house of Bavaria from obtaining that dignity in 1623, nor the house of Hanover in 1692. The number of electors at present is

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nine, viz. 1. Mentz, 2. Cologne, 4. Bohemia, 5. Hungary, 7. Brandenburg, Brunswick-Lunenburg; Treves and Cologne shops.

The Emperor has not such, nor any revenue to nity, and therefore they who has dominions of throne may become vacant as by death, which is the case, by resignation, which *Charles V.* and by deprivation to the Emperor *W.*

The power of the Emperor appointing a meeting of the imperial assemblies, as well as them. He has a right to determinations, and afterwards in execution in his own confirm alliances and treaties predecessors have made for the *Empire*. He can create secular dignities, such as knight, duke, duke, marquis, and baron. He can require fidelity from all the electors and other members of the *Empire* the entire disposal of the principalities which devolve to forfeiture or otherwise, and confirm universities and

But he must have the
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BANK	Stock.	Sunday
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58	59	60
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64	65	66
67	68	69
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325	326	327
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358	359	360
361	362	363
364	365	366
367		

Date	Day	Price/corn.
18	18	14
17	17	13
16	16	12
15	15	11
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9	9	5
8	8	4
7	7	3
6	6	2
5	5	1
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1	1	
31	31	
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29	29	
28	28	
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Beans 14 to 15